

Fire ravages French forests

PARIS (R) — Forest fires are still burning in the southeast of France despite earlier reports Sunday that they were under control, a fire brigade spokesman said. More than 7,000 hectares of land have been ravaged since Saturday by three separate fires in the Var region, near St. Tropez, despite the efforts of over 2,500 firemen and soldiers backed by aircraft, the spokesman added. Holiday camps and homes have been evacuated and some have been destroyed. Winds of 80 kilometres an hour whipped up flames in which a 19-year-old volunteer officer was burnt to death at the wheel of his fire engine Saturday and 11 others were hurt, suffering from burns or asphyxiation.

Jordan Times

An independent and political daily publication

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'PLO pullout marks return to Palestine'

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabian Information Minister Mohammad Abdo Yamani said Sunday that evacuation of the Palestinian fighters from Beirut marked the start of their return to Palestine. In a statement to the Saudi Press Agency, Dr. Abdo Yamani said Saturday's departure of the first group of fighters to Cyprus, en route to homes in other Arab countries, was "the beginning of the road to the return of Palestine."

Ghali leaves for talks in Paris

CAIRO (R) — Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Boutros Ghali left Sunday for Paris for talks with French officials on the Lebanese situation. Dr. Ghali said in a departure statement that Egypt was seeking a joint French-Egyptian stand concerning the Lebanese issue. He said: "The departure of Palestinian fighters from Lebanon is not linked with a comprehensive settlement as Egypt demanded and this decreases chances of stability in the region. Egypt will work closely with France to find a framework for a comprehensive Middle East settlement."

U.K. urged to take active Mideast role

LONDON (R) — Britain should play a more active role in the Middle East conflict, the London representative of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) said Sunday. As Palestinian fighters continued their evacuation from west Beirut, PLO Representative Nabil Al Ramlawi said in an interview: "The political and military struggle will continue. Our fighters are changing their position."

Lebanese M.P. critically wounded

AMMAN (R) — A Lebanese member of parliament was shot and wounded Sunday in the Baalbek area east of Beirut, the radio of the right-wing Falangist Party said. The radio, monitored in Amman, said Deputy Hassan Rifai was taken to hospital in critical condition. Press reports said a Shi'ite Muslim deputy, Hussein Al Hussein of Baalbek, survived an attempt on his life in west Beirut on Friday night.

China, Pakistan to open new border post

ISLAMABAD (R) — China and Pakistan signed a protocol in Islamabad Sunday marking the opening of the Khunjerab Pass at the border between the two countries, it was announced. They will establish border posts at the pass, between Kashmir and Xinjiang, to be formally opened on Aug. 27 for the movement of people and goods, the official Associated Press of Pakistan news agency said.

Swazi king dies

MBABANE, Swaziland (R) — King Sobhuza II of Swaziland died Saturday aged 83, a spokesman for the royal family announced Sunday. Known as the "Lion of Swaziland," he celebrated his diamond jubilee in September last year—the first sovereign to rule for 60 years since Britain's Queen Victoria who reigned from 1837 to 1901. No details of the mourning period or the procedure for succession were immediately announced. But one of the king's sons, Prime Minister Mabandla Fred Dlamini, said in a recent interview he was confident that the monarchy would continue in the tiny landlocked kingdom.

Second PLO group leaves Beirut after hours of Israeli blockade

BEIRUT (Agencies) — A Cypriot ship carrying Palestinian fighters finally left Beirut port Sunday night after negotiators bagged for hours over whether the Palestinians could take military jeeps on board.

The Israelis had stopped the boat leaving because they said the agreement on the evacuation of the fighters allowed them to take only side arms with them and no other equipment such as jeeps. The Israelis finally allowed the ship to leave with the jeeps on board after intense negotiations led by U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Morris Draper.

U.S. criticism

Earlier Sunday in Washington, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Israel had no right to block the Palestinian withdrawal. But he described the dispute over whether the Palestinian fighters had breached the agreement by loading jeeps, as a slight hitch.

Two Israeli missile boats were blocking the entrance to Beirut harbour, Israeli army radio had said. "Under the agreement there is no basic right for the Israelis to block the departing ships... the port is supposed to be under the control of the French," Mr. Weinberger said in a television interview.

OIC blasts U.S. support for Israel

NIAMEY, Niger (R) — Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), condemned both Israel and the United States Sunday for their roles in the Lebanon conflict. In remarks prepared for delivery at the opening of the annual OIC foreign ministers conference in the Niger capital, Mr. Chatti said: "...The unfolding of events (in Lebanon) has proved that we have actually come to the brink of a deadly catastrophe against which neither speeches nor resolutions could do anything."

Paris fears renewed anti-U.S. attacks

PARIS (R) — France's newly appointed anti-terrorist chiefs are facing their first real test after a bomb blast Saturday indicated the possible resurgence of anti-American attacks in the French capital. Police believe that the bomb which killed one disposal expert and maimed another may have been aimed at the commercial councillor to the U.S. embassy. The bomb exploded outside the diplomat's home and near the flats of other American families. One theory is that the device was attached to the car of the councillor, Roderick Grant, and may have been intended to kill him.

Lebanese presidential poll at precipice

BEIRUT (R) — With the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut only just under way, Lebanon Sunday seemed to be heading for a political crisis over who should be the country's next president.

Mr. Gemayel made his reputation during the devastating civil war in Lebanon in 1975 and 1976, when the rightists fought an alliance of Muslim, leftist and Palestinian groups.

His supporters admire him as a hero who is the only man strong enough to restore central government to the country. His opponents condemn him as a ruthless warlord and Mr. Gemayel's open cooperation with the Israelis has increased opposition to his candidacy.

Muslim members of parliament held constant meetings Sunday, trying to block Mr. Gemayel's election by organising a boycott of Monday's session. The election can be held only if a quorum of two thirds of the parliament's members attend the session.

Deputies from both ends of the political spectrum agree that if the necessary 62 deputies turn out and the election takes place, Mr. Gemayel will almost certainly become president as a solid majority of members support him. So the Muslims and leftists have been concentrating on ensuring that the session is not held.

Israeli-besieged west Beirut to the deafening salute of Kalashnikov rifle fire, ready for assembly in the port area and evacuation from Lebanon. Another 450 Frenchmen, 530 Italians and 800 U.S. Marines are due to arrive this week to make up an international force which will take up position along the front lines as Lebanese army soldiers deploy in west Beirut.

Conditions improved Sunday for west Beirut residents when the Israelis occupying the eastern half of the city restored electricity supplies which they cut off to the west nearly four weeks ago. Supplies remained rationed, however.

Israeli driver released

An Israeli civilian driver, captured Saturday by Palestinian fighters, has been released and is now in the hands of Israeli military officials, the army said. The civilian, identified as Eli Shachar, was escorting a Canadian and a French journalist around Beirut when they were all detained by the fighters, the army said.

The evacuation agreement ended a 10-week Israeli siege of west Beirut during which parts of the city were devastated and hundreds of fighters and civilians were killed.

Israeli officials have voiced fears that a new war could erupt in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley if Syria did not stop PLO operations from behind Syrian lines. They were speaking after the army announced that three fighters were killed during the night when they attempted to infiltrate Israeli position and that an Israeli soldier, wounded in a skirmish Saturday, had died.

Briefing reporters after an Israeli cabinet meeting, a senior official who asked not to be identified said Israel was already "re-training itself to the utmost."

Israel last week warned Syria that it would hit back hard if fighters continued their sniper fire and hit-and-run raids from Syrian-controlled territory in the Bekaa. Arab efforts would (have) entered the stage of positive action," he said. Mr. Chatti said the Islamic countries' political approach had proved over the years to be negative and sterile, adding: "It is high time that we changed the route we used to follow."

He accused the "Zionist entity" of aiming to extend its borders so that it could direct its forces against Syria and Jordan to impose "Israeli peace" on the Arabs. Libya has walked out of the Islamic conference after alleging that its delegation was ill treated.

of the Lebanese armed revolutionary factions which claimed responsibility. The same Lebanese group said it was behind the Paris killing of U.S. Military Attaché Charles Ray last January. Saturday's caller said the attack was "anti-imperialist."

Last January, the group accused Americans of leading a "fascist, Zionist, reactionary alliance" against the Lebanese people. "Let every representative of the institution of American aggression become a target for the blows of our revolutionaries," it said in a letter delivered in Beirut.

King stresses Arab role

AMMAN (Petra) — The forthcoming Arab summit meeting should tackle the Palestine problem in a manner that would enable the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to "exercise its role and perform its duty, and reflect in a true, genuine manner the aspirations of our Palestinian kinsmen and brethren," His Majesty King Hussein said Sunday. Addressing an audience of representatives of Jordanian universities, trade unions, women associations, charitable societies, chambers of commerce and industry as well as journalists gathered at the Royal Court, King Hussein said that Jordan will pursue work to ensure the convening of an Arab summit "at an appropriate level for the purpose of tackling various problems and painful circumstances the Arab Nation is passing through."

"An Arab summit should make the Arabs capable of confronting the challenges and should yield fruitful results," the King said. Such a summit should be at the level of responsibility and the dimension of events, and should be attended by all Arab leaders at the highest level. "This summit is not intended for settling passions," he added. The forthcoming summit, the King explained, should tackle the Iraq-Iran war and the threat confronting Iraq, the Gulf and the Arabian Peninsula because a unified Arab stand is bound to terminate the war in a short time and this will result in ending external threats to Iraq and the Arab Nation at large. All efforts should be unified to serve the common Arab interests and Arab goals, he said. "All our region is a target of the enemy... Jordan is now an enemy target as Palestine has been... because most international communication routes pass through this region, and this land abounds with world interest, the King said."

King Hussein expressed the view that Israel and world Zionism are endeavouring to internationalise the Middle East conflict and make the region an arena for big power rivalry. "Internationalising the conflict could end our identity and our rights and freedom," King Hussein warned.

"This morning I welcomed back the returning Palestinian fighters and reminded them that the Palestinian flag they had carried was that of the Great Arab Revolt which our grandfathers had raised in defence of the nation and in repelling aggression and Zionist plans," King Hussein said. He said that the Palestine cause is not restricted to Palestinians alone, but "it is a national cause which makes it imperative for all Arabs to mobilise their resources and defend their identity, its present and future generations."

The King also announced that soon a law will be enacted for the formation of the People's Army with details of plans for training able men and women in the use of arms so that "every citizen will have the chance of defending his kinfolk and country."

Mubarak: U.S. must recognise Palestinian right

WASHINGTON (R) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak said Sunday the United States must recognise the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination if the Middle East peace process is to be revived. Mr. Mubarak, in an article published in the Washington Post, said the recent fighting in Lebanon had shattered "the hopes of millions who were willing to give peace a chance."

"I am deeply concerned and worried over the tragic developments in the Middle East... the area is witnessing a catastrophe of unprecedented proportions," he wrote. "The United States must recognise the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination... it is inconceivable that the American people would deny the Palestinians this God-given right."

Shultz cites Palestinian role

WASHINGTON (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Sunday the Palestinian people should have a part in determining the conditions under which they were governed. Speaking in his first television interview since taking over from Alexander Haig in June, he said the Reagan administration's interpretation of the 1967 United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 was that Israel must withdraw from parts of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. "Having said that, I think we still have a lot of room for negotiations," he added. Asked if there was a homeland for the Palestinians on the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Mr. Shultz replied: "Certainly that is a place that many of them call home and a place that they live and they should have a part in determining the conditions under which they live."

King Hussein offers warm welcome to PLA fighters

By Samira Kassar
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A battalion of 265 Palestinian fighters coming from Beirut via Larnaca, Cyprus, arrived at the Mafraq military air strip at noon, Sunday.

As they disembarked from the two Middle East Airlines (MEA) planes that brought them, each was greeted with a warm embrace from His Majesty King Hussein. The arriving fighters are all members of the Palestine Liberation Army (PLA). They form a battalion which is part of the Badr Brigade, which was stationed in Jordan when the Israelis invaded Lebanon. The battalion left to join other Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) fighters in Lebanon on June 7. The PLO representative in Amman, Brig. Abdul Razzaq Al Yahya said that the rest of the battalion, altogether comprising some 600 to 1,000 men, would be arriving overland via Syria in the near future.

As the first group of PLA fighters strode down from first Boeing 707 aircraft, they looked proud, confident and in high spirits. They carried the Palestinian flag and a picture of PLO leader Yasser Arafat. The rest streamed down behind them, unarmed, but in uniform, raising their hands to form the sign of victory. One 19-year-old fighter remarked that "our morale is high and we would have remained in Beirut to fight if it hadn't been for the women, children and old people in the city."

After being greeted by the King, they lined up in neat rows on the air strip and stood at ease, chanting "Revolution until Victory" and "We will not Surrender." The Jordanian and Palestinian flags along with pictures of the King and Mr. Arafat were displayed.

They were then all crowded into

a hangar, and the King made a short welcoming speech. "We welcome you in Jordan, the land of hope for all Arabs," the King said. The struggle that lay ahead would be long, he said, but expressed confidence in the inevitability of victory, the regaining of legitimate Arab rights and the achievement of "common aims."

The King praised the courage of the Palestinian fighters, who, he said, "had valiantly defended right and kept their flag raised high." The Great Arab Revolt, which early on had confronted designs against Arab rights in Palestine, the King said. "We will remain faithful to that revolt until full right is restored to those to whom it belongs," he affirmed.

The fighters, who left Beirut on Saturday, along with 135 fighters of the Arab Liberation Front (ALF), arrived in Larnaca early Sunday morning aboard the ferry Sol Georgios.

Their light weapons, including grenades and bayonets, were flown to Jordan aboard a Jordanian air force C-130 Hercules. They boarded the two MEA planes which brought them to Mafraq and which were chartered by the United Nations and the PLO, at 10 a.m. The 135 ALF fighters were flown straight to Baghdad, where they arrived Sunday afternoon.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.-Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, PLA Commander in Jordan Col. Na'im Al Khatib and Brig. Al Yahya also were at Mafraq military airport to welcome the PLA fighters. They were then taken to a PLA camp north-east of Amman.

His Majesty King Hussein embraces a Palestinian fighter draped in the Palestinian flag, who arrived in Jordan Sunday as part of the Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut. To the King's left is Lt.-Col. Hussein Al Subhaili, commander of the battalion which arrived Sunday (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

West Bank, Gaza Strip hail PLO withdrawal

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab commentators Sunday hailed the evacuation of Palestinian fighters from Beirut as a victory over Israel and the United States and some said the Palestinian revolution would spread throughout Arab lands.

Newspapers across the Arab World carried banner headlines and large pictures reporting the departure Saturday of the first batch of 400 commandos heading for Cyprus en route to new homes in Arab countries.

The United Arab Emirates' Al Khaleej said the fighters had proved that Israeli and U.S. weapons could not destroy the Palestinian revolution.

The Saudi Arabian paper Al Riyadh said in an editorial that the distribution of the Palestinian revolution over the Arab hom-

eland would deepen its roots in Arab soil.

"As a result of this disengagement, confrontation with Israel will be transformed from a Palestinian-Israeli dispute into an Arab-Israeli confrontation," it said.

Another Saudi paper, Al Jazirah, urged Palestinian leaders to convene a congress of representatives from all Arab countries to draw up a comprehensive plan for Palestinian action and cooperation between the Palestinians and other Arabs.

The English-language Egyptian Gazette said President Reagan had thrown away a good opportunity for Middle East stability when he ignored the idea of linking the evacuation to an all-out attempt to safeguard the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

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MIDDLE EAST

Israelis aim to divert the Litani

By Thomas R. Stauffer

WHILE world attention has been focused on the siege of Beirut, Israel's broader objectives in the invasion of Lebanon have begun to unfold. Intimately linked with the avowed political rationale is a desperate hydraulic imperative. One of Israel's oldest geopolitical objectives — control of Lebanon's Litani River — is now within its grasp, and its armies are now in a position to secure the waters of the Litani for final diversion out of Lebanon into Israel.

The avowed objective of Israel's most recent invasion of the Lebanon, like that in 1978, was to ensure the security of the northern border against attacks by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). This rationale has not been convincing to most military observers because, first and foremost, the PLO did not pose a serious military threat to Israel, given the overwhelming military and technological supremacy of Israel's military machine.

Territorial objectives

Instead, the thrust appears to be directed at finally seizing control of the Litani River, which was among the territorial objectives of the earliest Zionist strategists, even before the start of the British Mandate. The 39 kilometre belt, measured from the Israeli salient around Metulla, reaches well north of the key dam on the Litani River and encompasses all of the existing dams, sluiceways, and other facilities in the Lebanon needed to manage the river. Indeed, quite early in the invasion, the Israelis announced their occupation of the village of Deir Ain al-Jawzah, which commands the inlet of the Lake Karaoun.

Israel's interest in the sweet waters of the Litani River has long been evident. Moshe Sharett's diaries record that the Israeli cabinet discussed the idea of seizing the river 30 years ago, and the Litani basin has been included in the geographical definition of the "Land of Israel" at least since World War I. It is not without interest that the Tel Aviv Sheraton Hotel show the Litani basin spanned by the homelands of the ancient tribes of Israel.

The target is obviously a tem-

pling one in view of the limited resources of the Israeli economy. Complete control of the river would add at least 800 million cubic metres per year to Israel's water supply, which would represent an increase of almost 50 per cent in the critical resources.

Lack of water supply

The timing of the long-expected invasion is significant because hydrologists indicate that Israel has now exhausted the last of the water supplies captured from the Arabs in the 1960s. No other sources of water are available within the country's frontiers except for a modest programme of recycling sewage and waste water for agricultural use. Since consumption already equals (and may even exceed) the available supply of 1700 million cubic metres per year, the prospect of diverting the waters of the Litani into Israel is especially compelling.

Diversion of the Litani presents exceptional difficulties because of the topography of this part of Lebanon. The gorge of the Litani, once it descends from the central Bekaa valley towards the Israeli border, is deep and precipitous. The water can most effectively be tapped only well upstream at the site of the present dam on Lake Karaoun, so that Israel must in fact physically control the entire area south of the Beirut-Damascus road as far as Marjayoun, and thence west almost to the coast, in order to control the Litani for its own use.

Thus the Israeli strategy as enunciated long ago by General Dayan, entails two key ingredients. First, the areas hitherto cultivated by Lebanese farmers must be depopulated as far as possible, to their acquisition by the Israelis — the concept of "land without Arabs". This has been the rationale for the "scorched earth" policy of the last several years which prompted a massive exodus from south Lebanon but served no obvious military purpose.

Second, the entire south-eastern part of Lebanon, depopulated as far as possible, must be held in order to secure sites for the extensive construction works. The basic engineering scheme for diverting the Litani, which was prepared long ago, involves a 100-kilometre chain of channels, short aqueducts, siphons, and tunnels along the eastern and southern walls of the Litani gorge.

The system starts at the existing dam at Karaoun and ultimately connects with the Israeli irrigation system with little or no pumping. Tunneling across the choke point near Beaufort Castle is less attractive because the water might then have to be pumped back up, at considerable energy cost, into the Israeli National Water Carrier which runs on higher ground towards the Negev.

The topography thus calls for a more extensive military occupation, because holding the bend of the Litani, near Metulla, is use-

less, given that the gorge is very deep and the Lebanese already use most of the water upstream. Lebanese engineers have estimated that the Israelis could get at most some 100 million cubic metres of water at Khardaleh, which is located in the area already administered by the mercenaries of Major Haddad.

Military measures

If Israel is to get all the water it wants, then the entire Bekaa Valley south of the Damascus-Beirut road must be captured and held, so that Israel can, first, preempt the existing Lebanese use of the

river; second, control the dam at Karaoun to facilitate downstream extractions; and, third, protect the diversion system from counter-attack.

The hydraulic objective necessitates still further military measures, and the Israelis must also command both slopes of the Lebanon range from Chitaura in the north past Jezzin and on to Nahatiyah in the south. Otherwise, Palestinian snipers on the ridges of the Chouf could control artillery fire into the valley against the diversion works.

This objective, too, is consistent with the troop deployments made

by the Israelis and with their prior campaign of systematically destroying the local economy and infrastructure.

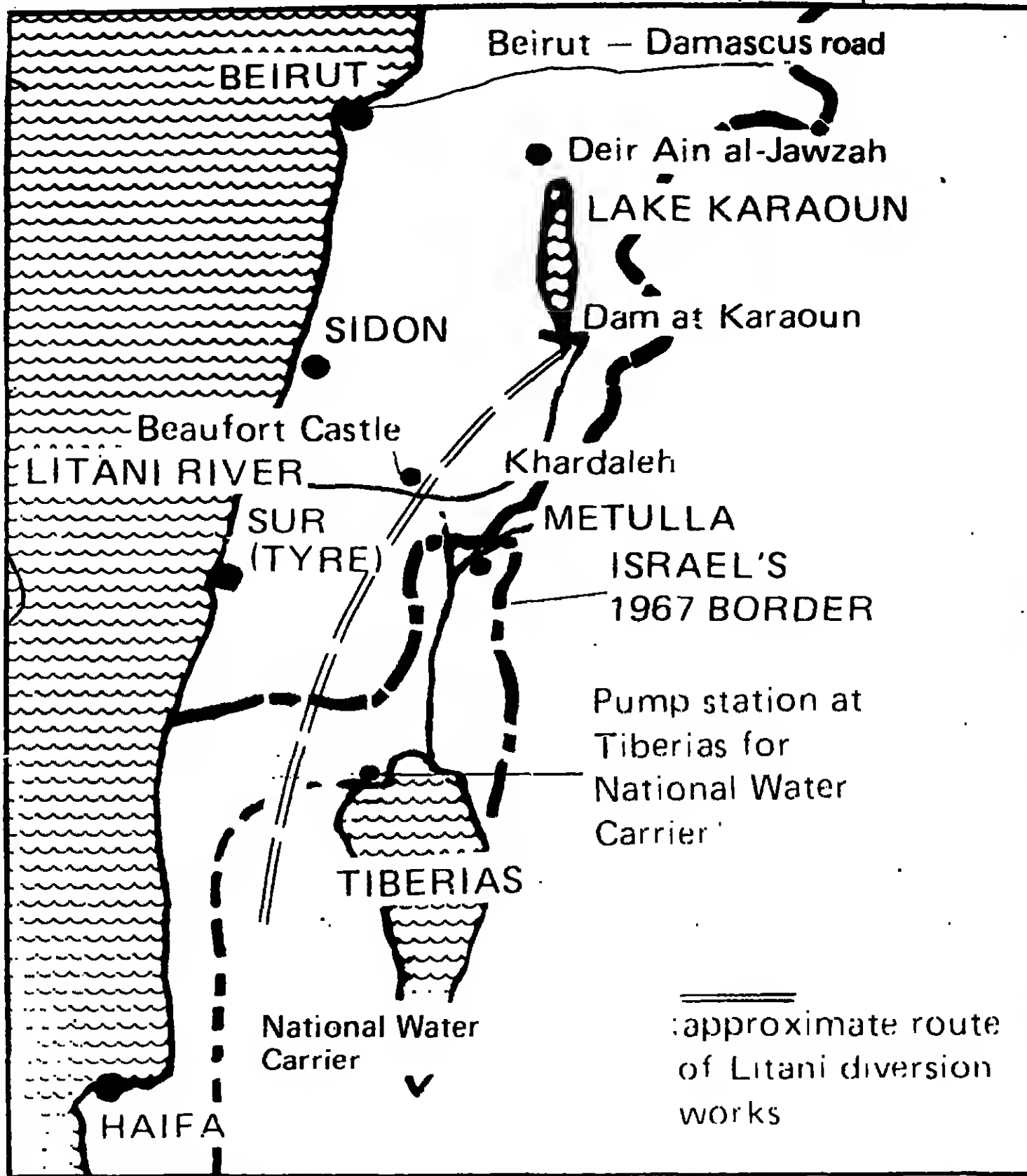
Ironically, Israel's hydraulic imperative is prompted by ideology rather than economics. Israel would actually save economically by cutting agricultural irrigation, rather than conquering more territory to support still more agricultural expansion with the older borders.

But the ideological compulsion is a powerful one, even if it is uneconomic, and from the Israeli perspective the alternative to capturing more Arab water is con-

structing extremely costly desalination plants. Looked at in these terms, the value of the Litani River to Israel is well in excess of \$1 billion per year.

The price tag for the Lebanon in this tragic "zero-sum game" is no less high: the irrigated lands in the southern Bekka valley were the richest in the country, and the dam whose waters Israel plans to divert produces one third of the Lebanon's electric power. It looks as if an artificial drought must be created in south Lebanon so that more of Israel's desert can bloom.

— Middle East International



Summer in Lebanon remembered in wake of Israeli invasion

By Michael Adams

IT'S JUST 25 years since I was married in Beirut, at the little church of All Saints down on the waterfront. It was a hot day and very humid — as it always is in Beirut in August — and my light-weight suit was sticking to me, while the sweat was running down the parson's face.

We were very happy, my wife and I, when the reception was over and we could escape to the tiny house with a veranda perched up over the sea in which we were to start our married life. And my recollections of the next few years are of picnics in the mountains and bathing at Damour, just down the coast from Beirut, and of expeditions to places like Sidon and Beir-et-Din, and the great Crusader castle of Beaufort, down in the mountains to the south.

They're all places that have been in the news lately, but I still find it very hard to superimpose on those earlier memories the very different scenes that we've been seeing on television and in our newspapers.

World War II

For here again there are memories for me, even older ones than these, going back 40 years — but still potent: memories of the years when I was a prisoner myself, in Germany, knowing the humiliation of being knocked down and put out of the fight and rendered useless. But these are not painful memories, even though it's not an experience I would want to repeat, because there were several things that kept us going in circumstances which might otherwise have been intolerable.

The first was a sense of comradeship, of solidarity among ourselves, which we would have been embarrassed to talk about, but which was absolutely vital to us in our captivity. I'm not sure, though, that we should have found it so easy to maintain if the Germans had not treated us with a sort of rough respect; and that was the second factor that helped us to avoid the self-pity and the apathy that are the prisoner's worst enemies.

And there was a third factor, without which we should have been in dire straits. We had the status of prisoners of war, which not only meant that we were entitled to certain rights (although it wasn't always easy to secure them) but that somewhere out there, beyond the barbed wire which cut us off from the world, there were people, unknown to us, who were working on our behalf: getting news to our families about our whereabouts, seeing that our living conditions were tolerable, arranging for us to get mail and

food and even a few simple comforts.

That is the nearest I've ever come to being homeless or starving or a refugee and it left me not just feeling grateful to those who had bothered about me and my safety and welfare, but determined that if ever I knew of others who were in the same sort of need, I would do what I could to help them.

Brutal treatment

That's why, when I hear reports about the thousands of Palestinians whom the Israelis have taken prisoner in the Lebanon; and even more when I see pictures of them in the newspapers with their hands and feet tied and their eyes blindfolded, lying helpless in that hot and humid atmosphere, that I remember from my wedding day in Beirut; I cannot just turn the page and think about something else.

For those Palestinian prisoners are denied the reassurance that was so comforting to us. The Israelis have refused to grant them the status of prisoners of war, which means that there is no-one with an automatic right to intervene on their behalf or to see that they are treated humanely, or to keep them in touch with the families from which they were abruptly separated when the Israelis invaded south Lebanon and arrested every male Palestinian between the ages of 15 and 60, leaving their families defenceless and frightened.

Since then there has been silence, apart from some disturbing, first-hand reports in which European doctors and welfare workers have spoken of widespread brutality by Israeli soldiers towards the Palestinians captured in Lebanon. Shortly after the June war in 1967 I had the opportunity to visit the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which the Israelis had just occupied. It was a shocking experience and in the article I wrote for the Guardian the day I left I detailed some of the cruel measures which the Israelis were adopting against the local population.

And to show that I had a yardstick by which to judge those measures, I concluded my article with this remark: "I had my ups and downs during nearly four years as a prisoner of war in Germany, but the Germans never treated me as harshly as the Israelis are treating the Arabs of the Gaza Strip, the majority of whom are women and children."

That was the plain truth and it underlines the need to provide some protection for the Palestinians whom the Israelis are holding today in camps in south Lebanon.

— The Guardian

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 — Koran
17:50 — Cartoons
18:10 — Children's Programme
18:30 — Children's Programme
19:30 — Local Programme on Health
20:30 — News in Arabic
20:30 — Arabic Series
21:25 — Local Programme
21:50 — Arabic Play
22:15 — News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 — French Programme
19:00 — News in French
19:30 — News in Hebrew
20:30 — Comedy: George & Mildred
21:10 — Play of the Week
22:00 — News in English
22:15 — The Love Boat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz. AM & 99 MHz. FM & party on 9500 KHz. SW

07:10 — Morning Show
10:30 — News Summary
10:40 — Morning Show
12:00 — News Summary
12:05 — Pop Session
13:00 — News Summary
13:05 — Pop Session
14:00 — News Bulletin
14:10 — Instrumentals
14:30 — Picnic Time
15:00 — Concert Hour
16:00 — News Summary
16:05 — Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 — 25 Years of Rock
18:00 — News Summary
18:05 — Sports Round-up, in Concert
19:00 — News Bulletin
19:30 — Dine with a Star
20:00 — Evening Show
21:00 — News Summary
21:55 — News Headlines
22:00 — Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newscast 06:30 The Flame and the Wind 06:45 World 06:50 Paperback Choice 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World

WHAT'S GOING ON

FILM

* The Treasure of Sierra Madre, directed by John Huston, at the American Centre at 6:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION

* Of photographs covering 30 years of King Hussein's visits to the U.S., at the American Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

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Spanish Cultural Centre — 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre — 39777
Haya Arts Centre — 65195
Hussein Youth City — 67181
Y.W.C.A. — 41793
Y.W.M.A. — 64251
Amman Municipal Library — 36111
University of Jordan Library — 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Circled Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Mount Nash, Jabal Luvabeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan. Information department at Amman Airport tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

07:15 — Cairo (EA)
08:05 — Baghdad (RJ)
09:00 — Cairo (RJ)
09:05 — Larnaca (RJ)
09:25 — Damascus (RJ)
09:35 — Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:40 — Jeddah (RJ)
09:45 — Kuwait (RJ)
09:50 — Muscat, Dubai (RJ)
10:00 — Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:40 — Kuwait (RJ)
11:10 — Cairo (EA)
11:15 — Tripoli (LA)
12:30 — Kuwait (KAC)
12:35 — Jeddah, Medina (Saudi)
12:40 — Bangkok (RJ)
12:50 — Moscow (SU)
13:00 — Cairo (EA)
13:10 — New York, Vienna (RJ)
13:20 — London, Istanbul (RJ)
13:45 — Bucharest (RJ)
14:00 — Cairo (RJ)
14:05 — Belgrade (RJ)
14:10 — London (BA)
14:20 — Frankfurt (LH)
14:30 — Amsterdam (KLM)
14:35 — Baghdad (RJ)
14:40 — Cairo (RJ)
14:45 — Baghdad (RJ)
14:50 — Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

05:00 — Cairo (RJ)
05:15 — Damascus (RJ)
05:30 — Baghdad (RJ)
06:00 — Athens, Belgrade (RJ)
06:15 — Cairo (EA)
06:20 — Bucharest (RJ)
06:30 — Amsterdam, New York (RJ)
06:40 — Geneva, Zurich (SR)
06:50 — Paris, London (RJ)
07:00 — Cairo (EA)
07:10 — Geneva, Frankfurt (RJ)
07:20 — Cairo (RJ)
07:30 — Tripoli (LA)
07:40 — Kuwait (KAC)
07:50 — Medina, Jeddah (SV)
08:00 — Moscow (SU)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in JLD

Belgian franc — 75.4/ 75.9
Dutch guilder — 131.5/ 132.3
Egyptian pound — 354/ 358
French franc — 51.9/ 52.2
Iraqi dinar — 608.3/ 615
Italian lire (for 100) — 25.6/ 25.8

Japanese yen (for 100) — 139/ 139.8
Kuwaiti dinar — 1228.5/ 1231
Lebanese lira — 67.9/ 69.3
Omani rial — 1025.3/ 1031.5
Qatari riyal — 97.3/ 97.7
Saudi riyal — 103.4/ 103.7
Swedish crown — 57.9/ 58.2

Swiss franc — 170.6/ 171.5
Syrian lira — 60.2/ 60.5
UAE dirham — 95.8/ 96.1
U.K. sterling pound — 614.8/ 618.3
U.S. dollar — 354.5/ 356.5
W. German mark — 143.8/ 144.7

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

Normal summer weather with northerly moderate wind and calm seas.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman — 18/21
Aqaba — 23/29
Deserts — 18/25
Jordan Valley — 23/27

Yesterday's high temperature readings: Amman 30, Aqaba 37. Humidity readings: Amman 41 per cent, Aqaba 20 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance — 193, 75111
Fire, fire police — 199
Blood bank — 75121
Civil Defence rescue — 61111
Fire headquarters — 22090-3
Police rescue — 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters — 39141
Traffic police — 56390-2
Electric Power Co. — 36381-2
Municipal water service — 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre — 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman — 44281-4
Akhla Maternity, J. Amman — 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity — 42542
Malhas, J. Amman — 36440
Palestine, Shmeisani — 64171-4
University Hospital — 845845
Dr. Al-Saba, J. Hussein — 67158
Dr. Al-Musallam, J. Hussein — 67177-9
The Islamic, Abdali — 65792
Al-Ahli, Abdali — 64164
Infanta, Al-Muhajirin — 77101-3
Al-Basir, J. Ashrafieh — 75111
Army, Marfa — 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN
Dr. Mohammad Al-Sagor — 76721

GENERAL

Jordan Television — 73111
Radio Jordan — 280/285
Ministry of Tourism — 42311
Hotel complaints — 66412
Price complaints — 61176
Telephone:
Information — 12
Jordan and Middle East calls — 10
Overseas calls — 17
Cable or telegram — 18
Repair service — 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in JLD per kg.			
Apple (African)	260/400	Grapes	200/160
Apple (American)	500/480	Grape leaves	300/280
Apple (Double Red)	280/200	Hot Green Pepper	280/240
Apple (Golden)	200/160	Lemon	210/160
Apple (Japanese)	360/300	Melons	80/60
Apple (Local)	240/200	Marrows (large)	140/120
Apple (Starbun)	200/160	Marrows (small)	200/160
Beans	240/200	Peas	200/150
Beans (Mukammal)	225/180	Onion (dry)	100/80
Beans	280/200	Parsley	100/100
Beans (string)	210/180	Peas (Lebanese)	360/300
Broad Beans	170/140	Potatoes	360/300
Cabbage	180/120	Potatoes (imported)	100/80
Carrots	130/120	Radish	150/130
Cauliflower (white)	180/140	Red Chardies	500/400
Cherries	380/300	Sage	450/380
Cucumber (large)	150/130	Sweet Pepper	180/140
Cucumber (small)	210/180	Tomatoes	70/50
Eggplant (small)	180/140	Water Melon	100/70
Figs	150/120	Water Melon (striped)	80/60
Garlic	500/400		

سكنا مكاليف

NEWS

Randa Habib's CORNER

Money, money, money

Let us imagine a world without money. A world where everyone will have nothing and everyone will have everything. A world where the value of people would be the only existing wealth.

Yes, let us imagine this world.

So many of our acquaintances would feel neglected. Those in whom fortune is actually smiling and who are invited everywhere would lose the aura that wealth bestows on them and will suddenly find themselves deprived of their assets and without charm.

Interests would change. The rush for money would not even exist. "Making deals" would become meaningless. Men would practice the profession they really like without bothering about its market value. One would be able to afford being a poet, artist, musician, dancer or even a vagabond.

Only someone who really likes medicine and healing the body would become a doctor.

Only someone who really likes building beautiful things would become an engineer or an architect as due to the no existence of money, a house would not represent the wealth of its inhabitants any more but their taste.

Friendship will then appear in its purest and most primitive shape. No more motivated and interested relations, hypocrisy and flattery. People would meet and gather simply because they feel like doing so. The vendors of ammunitions would go bankrupt, wars would have no cause, nuclear experiments would stop and instead of arms, tanks and bombs factories we would plant flowers.

Yes, let us imagine this world.

Qasem stops in Tunis en route to Niamey

TUNIS (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem left here Sunday for Niamey to take part in the Islamic Foreign Ministers' 13th meeting dedicated to tackling a number of issues of concern to Arab and Muslim countries.

Mr. Qasem, who stopped here Saturday en route to Niger met in the evening with Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi with whom he reviewed current Arab developments, especially the situation in Lebanon in the aftermath of Israel's invasion of that country and its aggression on the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

They also reviewed the agenda of the Niamey conference, called by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), that of the Arab foreign ministers due to start at the Moroccan city of Mohammedia on Aug. 28, and preparations for the forthcoming Arab summit.

Mr. Qasem and Mr. Klibi exchanged views on ways of bolstering Arab cooperation, and stressed the need for arriving at constructive results at the summit.

Qatari delegation starts visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A visiting Qatari military delegation Sunday called at the Martyr's Monument and saw a film on the development of Jordan's Armed Forces. The delegation which arrived here earlier Sunday also toured the monument's sections and saw photographs and relief maps depicting various features of the Armed Forces.

The delegation, led by Brig. Mohammad Abdullah Al Attiyeb, deputy commander of Qatar's armed forces is on a visit to Jordan expected to last several days.

Queen Noor celebrates birthday

By A.B. Kassay
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Her Majesty Queen Noor celebrates today, Monday Aug. 23, her 31st birthday. Born in 1951, the Queen received her education at Princeton University, New Jersey, from where she graduated in architecture and design in 1974. The Queen's work took her to Australia, Iran, and finally to Jordan where she became director of Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline's Design Centre.

The King and Queen were married on June 15, 1978, and since then the Queen has worked relentlessly for the development and betterment of Jordanian society. Among her many activities, Queen Noor pays special attention to the women's movement in Jordan. Earlier this year she held a special ceremony to honour Jordanian women pioneers, the first Jordanian women to seek education and employment in various fields. Later, the Queen patronised a seminar on the role of working mothers in Jordan and on their conditions.

Other activities to which Queen Noor has given special attention are education and environment

protection. In the field of education, the Queen created the Royal Endowments for Education and Culture, a fund to send Jordanians to receive further education and training abroad. She also heads the National Committee for the Protection of the Environment.

To promote and develop Jordanian culture, Queen Noor has been the main driving force and chairman of the organising committee for the Jerash Festival, held for the first time in 1981, but cancelled this year in view of the current circumstances in Lebanon.

But while working on development inside, Queen Noor has not ignored the image of Jordan at the international level. Earlier this year, she returned to her alma mater, Princeton University, to deliver a lecture on the situation in the Middle East, inaugurated the Heritage of Islam exhibition held in Houston, Texas, delivered another speech (representing the King) at Georgetown University, and more recently wrote an article that was published in several leading American dailies on the plight of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, and the need to exercise humane politics in the Middle East.



Jordanian-Romanian uninterrupted dialogue continues to be fruitful

Romania celebrates National Day

AMMAN (I.T.) — Romania Monday celebrates its 38th national liberation day. On this occasion, the Romanian embassy in Amman issued the following statement:

On Aug. 23, 1982, the Romanian people celebrates the 38th anniversary of the anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, which ushered in a new era in Romania's history, and has been a crowning of the Romanian people's century-old struggle for national liberation and social progress.

On the eve of the Second World War, over 60 per cent of the Romanian economy was in the hands of international trusts and monopolies. For that reason, Romania had remained an agrarian country with a poor industry. The Romanian economy was entirely enfeebled to Hitler's Germany, and the country was pushed into a national war, against the Soviet Union, on the side of Hitler's Germany. Military-fascist dictatorship was established in the country, which started fierce terror against the democratic, anti-fascist forces.

Under the circumstances, of special importance was the foundation on May 1st, 1944, of the United Workers' Front and in June 1944, of the National Democratic Front which embraced all the progressive forces from Romania. Connections were established with armed forces. Inclusive of officers on the Supreme Command, with other national forces.

On Aug. 23, 1944, in favourable international circumstances determined by the victories of the Soviet and allied armed forces, by the struggle in Europe against German fascism, the armed insurrection started. The political regime of the military-fascist dictatorship was overthrown, the dependence on Hitler's Germany was liquidated and Romania joined with her whole force the anti-Hitler coalition. By staunch fights against Hitler's troops, the Romanian army and the patriotic detachments freed Bucharest, other important centres, an important part of the country's territory. Then, Romania joined the Soviet and the other allied armed forces against Hitler's Germany, fighting for her territory's complete liberation from the Hitlerite-Horthyist domination, for the liberation of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, till the final smashing of fascism.

The Anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation opened the road to the carrying through of great revolutionary transformations in Romania.

In an historically short lapse of time, Romania turned into an industrial-agrarian country, with a strong industry and developed agriculture in full progress. As compared to 1938 — the year with the most advanced economy prior to the Second World War — the Romanian industry, in spite of

roomings and difficulties. Some drawbacks were manifest as regards the energy and raw materials, because of Romania's limited resources but also of failures in the fulfilment of certain provisions of the socio-economic development plan. Likewise, for all the growth marked, the provisions set failed to be completely fulfilled in agriculture. Besides, there are the influences of the world economic crisis, which are well-known and which one way or another, are consequential in Romania. Action has been taken for the lessening, as much as possible, of the effects of the crisis and some successes have been marked.

In 1981, the Romanian economy kept developing: the net industrial production grew 4 per cent, the foreign trade developed, and active balance was achieved in 1981 and, on this basis, the foreign debt was eased a little. For overcoming certain difficulties, which can in no way mean, a "crisis" of socio-economic development of Romania, firm action has been taken. Such kind of measures were taken for stronger development of energy sources of the country, of the raw materials base, for a faster development of agriculture.

Deeply rooted in the people aspirations and conscience, in the intimate unity with the work of building the multilaterally developed socialist society, Romania's foreign policy meets the demands of ensuring a climate of peace and collaboration, a sine qua non of the country's material and spiritual elevation and of the loftiest commands of mankind's historic progress.

In working out and carrying through Romania's foreign policy, the prevalent role, the decisive contribution, belong to President Nicolae Ceausescu, who in the course of 17 years since he has been leading the people's destiny, has lent to Romania's international activity unprecedented dynamics.

Life, developments show unquestionably that the development of relations of peaceful collaboration among all states of the world can only be achieved based on the principles of fully equal rights, observance of national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, renunciation of force and threat with force, observance of every people's right to free development, with no outside interference of every nation's right to choose the social system it wishes.

As President Nicolae Ceausescu assesses, we live in a very complex epoch in international life. The old balance of forces established after the Second World War does no longer correspond to the new international realities. More and more states and groups of states claim a more important role in world politics, and wish to assert themselves independently. The equilibrium based on military blocs does no longer correspond to the present historical realities.

It is imperiously necessary that

everything possible be done so that the military way, the force be no longer resorted to in the settlement of the various inter-state disputes, and action be taken for the cessation of the present conflicts and their negotiated settlement.

To this end, efforts should be intensified for a global peace in the Middle East, efforts to Israel's withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 and the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue based on its right to self-determination and to an independent Palestinian state. The establishment of peace in the Middle East should ensure independence and integrity of all states in the region. Romania considers it necessary that an international conference be organized, under the U.N. auspices and with the participation of all interested states, inclusive of the PLO, as the only representative of the Palestinian. Likewise, everything possible should be done for the cessation of the war between Iraq and Iran and the settlement of all issues between the two states by negotiations. Romania firmly condemns and disapproves of military actions of Israel in Lebanon, against the independence of that country and Palestinian people. Romania asks, unhesitatingly, for immediate cessation of those military actions and withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Developing relations with all states, Romania is present in the debate of all big international issues, making substantial, broadly acknowledged world-wide contributions to the endorsement of measures on the line of security and cooperation in Europe, of general disarmament — first of all nuclear disarmament, of the settlement by peaceful means of the conflicts in the world, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic and political order, the democratisation of the international interstate relations.

Jordanian-Romanian ties

Romania and Jordan are linked to each other by strong relations of friendship and collaboration whose basis were laid down by President Ceausescu and His Majesty King Hussein during the four meetings they have had till present. Now, these relations are developing in a positive stage through implementation of the agreements and understandings concluded at the highest level between the two countries, specially at the June, 1982, summit in Amman. The uninterrupted dialogue on international issues and bilateral economic topics, continue to be fruitful. The bilateral trade reached a considerable level. Many Jordanian students are studying in Romania in order to contribute to the economic and social development of their homeland.

School for handicapped to open

ZARQA (Petra) — The Zarqa District Mental Health Society has decided to open a special school here for mentally retarded children.

The school, to be opened in the coming month, will accommodate 100 male and female retarded pupils who will be offered special education, two daily meals and free transport facilities, a society spokesman said.

The society Sunday started registering mentally retarded children wishing to enrol.

According to the spokesman, the society also has plans for opening a kindergarten for mentally retarded children at the start of the coming scholastic year.

Zarqa to breed honey bees

ZARQA (Petra) — The Agriculture Department here has worked out a programme for breeding bees in Zarqa District with the purpose of producing honey for the local markets.

Department Director Arafat Rawhi said the programme entails importing good strains of Italian bees and breeding them in Al Azraq, Al Dulai and Al Sakneb districts where there are plenty of farms, and trees, which are a helpful environment for breeding bees.

During the present year two courses were organised by the department for 15 agricultural guides in Zarqa and Mafrq districts for the purpose of orienting them on the methods of breeding bees for producing honey, Mr. Rawhi said.

Two pages from the petition signed by 415 Jordanians, asking for the withdrawal of the Nobel Peace Prize given to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin

Jordanians petition for withdrawing Begin's Nobel Prize

AMMAN (I.T.) — A group of 415 Jordanians Sunday cabled the chairman of the Nobel Prize Foundation demanding "in the name of humanity" the immediate withdrawal of the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in 1980. Following is the full text of the cable:

Chairman,
Nobel Prize Foundation
Sturejohan 14, 11436
Stockholm
Sweden.

In view of the atrocities Menachem Begin has committed in Lebanon, we, the undersigned, urge you in the name of humanity to take immediate action to withdraw the Nobel Peace Prize awarded to Begin in 1980. Not only has Begin denied the Palestinians every legitimate right, but he has

for the last two months, launched a campaign of genocide against all Palestinians in Lebanon.

In defiance of all United Nations resolutions, Begin has refused to allow humanitarian aid to reach civilians in west Beirut. Begin has obstructed the work of the Red Cross, denied their observers permission to visit detention camps, tortured Palestinian children and women, detained thousands of innocent people in inhuman conditions, bombed and destroyed homes, hotels, schools and hospitals, demolished cit-

ies and villages, rendered hundreds of thousands of people homeless, used internationally prohibited arms and weapons against Palestinian and Lebanese fighters and civilians, and rejected according Palestinian prisoners their status, and therefore their rights, as prisoners of war.

Just one of these horrible actions constitutes sufficient ground for the withdrawal of the Nobel Prize from Begin. When one considers them all, one wonders how long your highly esteemed institution can continue to keep quiet in the face of this outrageous violation of all its Nobel principles. It goes without saying that the bloodpath that Begin has chosen

blemishes the values of the civilised world and mocks your ideals.

Should you choose to withdraw the Nobel Prize from Begin—a justified action by any standard—you will restore credibility to your honourable cause; and what is more, you will be blessed by all true peace lovers throughout the world.

Signed

On behalf of 415 signatories

Dr. Salma Hashem Jayyusi

Copy: U.N. Secretary-General
Javier Perez de Cuellar

EEC helps Yarmouk University train staff

AMMAN (J.T.) — Yarmouk University will embark on a project for developing its higher studies and research work and raising technical training at its physics, chemistry and biology departments as of Oct. 1, with the help of the European Economic Community (EEC), according to an announcement by the Yarmouk Liaison office here.

The £1.25 million project will be implemented in cooperation with Britain's Salford University and Clyde Institute of Wales as provided for in an agreement signed between Yarmouk University and the EEC.

An EEC spokesman told the Jordan Times that the funds are part of a \$40 million grant which the EEC is supplying to various Jordanian scientific and educational institutions in accordance with an agreement signed in 1977. He said that the agreement provides for the exchange of visits by teaching staff and scientists from British institutes and Yarmouk University.

At the Agaba centre some 50 students will be accepted as apprentices to learn electricity welding, metal work and auto-mechanic trades.

Choir resumes rehearsals

AMMAN (J.T.) — The YWCA Choir has resumed its regular weekly rehearsals and is seeking new members in preparation for its annual Christmas concert series. Interested singers, men and women, should contact the YWCA (41793) or come to the weekly rehearsal at the YWCA at 7:30 p.m. every Tuesday.

Mufti opens seminar for women leaders

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti opened here Sunday the first seminar for women leaders who hold key posts in various social and economic fields in Jordan.

Addressing the 46 participants gathered at the Institute of Public Administration (IPA), Mrs. Mufti called on them to work seriously and relentlessly towards achieving Jordan's aspired goals in various fields of work.

She called on them to take active participation in the work of municipal and village councils in a bid to contribute towards developing their public services.

Also addressing the participants was IPA Director Abdullah 'Ullayyan who stressed the fact that a

suitable, healthy atmosphere should be created to help women leaders work and exchange views, expertise and knowledge.

The participants will be oriented on methods of team work, and ways of developing women's skills and capabilities within the framework of Jordan's society. In the morning session, the participants reviewed several research papers dealing with humanitarian and productive elements of leaders. Skills needed for women public speakers and characteristics and properties that should be acquired in this respect.

The seminar is organised by the Ministry of Social Development in cooperation with IPA.

2-day seminar on Jordan's development ends

AMMAN (I.T.) — A two-day seminar on major issues of Jordanian development ended here Sunday. The Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund (QAJWF) organised the seminar in which participants reviewed a number of working papers on how to tackle problems impending social and economic development in Jordan.

At Sunday's session the participants discussed two working papers on the consequences of rapid population growth, on development and on poverty and its implications on development.

At the end of the seminar which was opened Saturday by Her Highness Princess Basma, the participants issued recommendations which included a call for giving more concern to studies and research projects on social problems and finding means of solving them so as development projects can continue unimpeded. The seminar also called for publishing and distributing the various research studies which were discussed in the two-day seminar so as to benefit planners, researchers and decision makers.

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Nothing has changed

ISRAELI LEADERS have been quick to congratulate themselves about the evacuation of Palestinian forces from Beirut, calling the move a "victory" resulting from the two weeks of Israeli attacks in Lebanon. Some American leaders have followed suit, as they usually do in such cases, echoing Israeli thoughts without subjecting them to any serious scrutiny. It is wrong to talk about "victories" and "defeats" when one talks about a Palestinian-Zionist conflict that dates back to the turn of the century. The fact is that during the past 34 years, every Israeli military "victory" has resulted in an escalation of the Palestinian struggle for self-determination and nationhood. Israel has the superiority in arms and technology, thanks to its American suppliers, to attack at will throughout the Arab World. The situation is very much like that which existed in Vietnam in the 1960s, when the United States had vast technological superiority over the Vietcong forces and used its

military advantage to indiscriminately bomb large areas of Vietnam. But those American "victories" were illusory, and we suggest that Israel's self-proclaimed "victory" in Lebanon is of the same kind.

The recurring lesson of the Middle East during the past three decades is that the spirit of Palestinian nationalism cannot be bombed off the face of this earth. Nor can it be co-opted by false proposals for "autonomy" under the aegis of Israeli arms and American head-in-the-sand diplomacy.

The Palestinian struggle for national self-determination now passes into a new phase and a new mode. The precise nature of this struggle will depend on the world's response to the basic Palestinian quest for human rights and self-determination. A compassionate response will elicit compassionate tactics. A violent response will breed violent tactics. Nothing has changed.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al-Ra'i: Islamic conference to check the Arab pulse

The direction of the 13th conference of the foreign ministers of the Muslim countries, to be held Sunday in Niamey, will be a verification as to what extent the meeting of the foreign ministers of the Arab countries, due to be held towards the end of this month, to prepare for next month's Arab summit conference, can succeed. The following are reasons of the strong link deemed to stand between the two meetings:

First: a majority of the Arab states' foreign ministers will be present at the Islamic meeting in their capacity as members of the Organisation of Islamic Conference.

Second: vital Arab issues, such as the Palestinian question, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the Gulf war, constitute the majority of issues enlisted on top of the agenda of the Islamic conference. These issues are also to top the working paper of the Arab foreign ministers' meeting.

Al-Dustour: An acid test before the U.S.-Arab ties

The future U.S. policy towards the difficulties in the Middle East entails some bad predictions. We derive this viewpoint from a speech given by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. In his speech, the U.S. minister reaffirms the U.S. commitment towards the "security of Israel."

The U.S. official is aware of the facts about Israel, the aggressive state which currently lays siege to a capital of a fourth Arab country after occupying huge areas of land from three Arab neighbouring states. He should also be aware of Israel's inability to achieve its aggression without U.S. weapons that were shipped to Israel in excess of its real needs and Israel's usage of various kinds of U.S. destructive bombs enlisted among prohibited weapons.

The U.S. secretary of state gave a hint to what he considered "Israeli excesses", but he ignored giving any comments on those excesses. He also affirmed that the Camp David accords are the only considered framework of any future negotiations on the Palestinians' legal rights, described as necessary by Mr. Shultz. But he did not give any indication to the Palestinians' right to self-determination or whether the U.S. will keep

brushing them out whenever human rights are a subject of discussion, nor did he point out the U.S. viewpoint as regards the principle issue of self-rule or the U.S. real understanding of the self-determination issue—whether it is a limited civil administration that Begin intends to offer to Palestinians or a self-rule.

What remains vague is the adoption of the Israeli stance by the U.S. secretary of state as to the fact that Israel is seeking to force Lebanon into taking part in the Camp David accord under the influence of the "Israeli sword".

Mr. Shultz' statement hit the very reality as regards the recent tension in the U.S.-Arab relations. His condemnation of the Israeli continuing establishment of settlements in the occupied territories needed further clarification. Under similar covers was folded his hint to a U.S. negotiations with the Palestinians who should first agree to President Reagan's conditions.

It must be understood by the U.S. administration that U.S.-Arab ties will continue to deteriorate and create retractive developments unless the U.S. rushes to adopt a policy accordant with U.N. and the international laws.

DE FACTONOMICS

The seminar on population and development

By T. A. Jaber

THE DEPARTMENT OF Population Studies at the University of Jordan co-sponsored, early this month, with the United Nations Development Programme in Jordan a three-day seminar on population and development. Eighteen papers were presented by university professors and government officials. They dealt with such significant population issues as:

- Population and food security at the regional (Islamic and Arab) level.
- Population and urbanisation.
- Outflow of Jordanian workers and their impact on our economy.
- The inflow of Arab and foreign labour.
- Investment in and employment of manpower in Jordan.
- Projections of demand and

supply of manpower and their skill and educational levels.

— Factors affecting women participation in the labour force.

— Jordan's experience in social security.

— Civil registration and vital statistics.

The way the seminar was arranged in terms of authors and session moderators was crucial in combining theory with practice in the discussions and conclusions of the seminar. This by itself was one of the explicit objectives of such gathering. I believe that this objective was, to a great extent, realised.

Interest in population issues went through a number of phases in Jordan. First, concentration aimed initially at creating adequate awareness at the family as well as the economy levels of the impact of population growth and dem-

ographic characteristics on the level and rate of development. Second, population issues were to be integrated in our development, particularly, in regional planning, manpower, education, food production and importation, transportation, social services, and land use. For this phase, we need to move our emphasis in research and studies from the overall population factors to the sectoral, regional and skill levels.

The third phase deals with population policy as a logical outcome of our awareness and analysis.

Population policy is also a product of cooperation and exchange of views between decision-makers and research institutions. This phase has not yet been fully or explicitly addressed in Jordan. However, there is no inherent constraint on attempting such effort. Indeed, I presented a year ago five of my columns on this issue. What is still lacking is an official population policy that is adopted and declared.

A fourth logical phase is to build up relevant institutions and mechanisms through which the official population policy can be implemented, monitored and periodically assessed. Some of these mechanisms are there such as the population education programme to the Ministry of Labour, Development Information Department in the Ministry of Information, the maternity and childhood care centres of the Ministry of Health and others. However, we have to evolve an agreed-upon policy to guide the work of all of these institutions. Also, we have to create a national coordinating institution concerned with population issues.

The right approach could be to activate the National Population Commission which was established in 1973. So far, its activity has been confined to the statistical aspects of population. Its mandate, however, covers policy as well as research and studies.

Many questions were raised at the seminar on population policy. There was no definite and ready answer but personal ones. However, a consensus was apparent among participants which could be pursued and developed into a position paper for government consideration.

As in every previous seminar held in Jordan, we should not forget about documentation of the papers presented, the discussions and the conclusions. This remains in the population and development seminar, the task of the Population Studies Department at the University of Jordan.

Why I, a German Jew, abominate Begin's justification of deaths

By Peter Brent

Peter Brent's father was murdered in Dachau. His mother disappeared in the camps. His last book, a biography of Charles Darwin, was published last November.

AS THE ISRAELI guns—acting just within what their commanders hope will prove an acceptable destructiveness—reduce Beirut to blood and rubble, watching Jews like me are increasing confused. Each of us, however, reluctantly, is attached to Israel by the threads of a deep relationship, by the hard necessities of our collective history, by a pride either reluctant or vociferous. Yet what is happening at the moment seems to me to emphasise the gulf that increasingly stands between Israel and the European Jews, especially when non-Zionists.

In one sense, to be a Jew seems to me almost the antithesis of being a Zionist. Where the first is by nature cosmopolitan, the second is fervently nationalistic. The first, so hard define, is a condition almost too nebulous for comfort; the second, defined in the world's simplest terms, is almost too precise to be acceptable. I have always thought of the Jews, particularly until the rise of the Nazis, as the leaven in Europe's nationalistic lump. It is precisely the multiple allegiance owed by Jews—to the country that housed them as well as to the people they belonged to—that has enabled them to move so easily in other, supra-national kingdoms: that of the arts, of sport, perhaps of commerce. It has enabled them to seize so often on idealisms other than those of a simple patriotism, and to follow them even to the bloody walls of the firing squads.

Gift of otherness

Part of the essence of being a

Jew in the West is that one is, in the last resort, an alien. I am separate from my environment by that extra fact about me and that otherness is precisely the gift I bring to it. (In this lies the value of all ethnic minorities, quite apart from the contribution any of their members might make to the community). Nor is it only a question of the oblique view of affairs my Jewish angle of approach might give me. It is the otherness itself that is the gift: I am the stranger because you are at home; you know yourself to be at home because you can see me as the stranger.

Paradoxically, the fact that I enjoy my otherness is a measure of how much at home I actually feel. I am able to regard myself too as the stranger, as though assessing myself from your viewpoint. But I enjoy my role, and have no wish to change it. Thus in one sense Israel threatens me, since it offers me the constant possibility of a "home." But to accept its invitation, to accept that national definition, would be for me to lose my "Jewishness," this essential part of me. To be at home would make so fundamental an alteration in my condition. I do not know how I would survive it. I am by my very essence self-created, parentless, in permanent exile: in short, the Jew, that Jew, landless, talkative, the pedlar, the wanderer, relaxed in the momentary protection of the mighty, but waiting at every turn for the thunderstorm, the robber, the murderer mauling his pseudo-pious platitudes.

So one arrives at the core, the profound masochism of the martyr, the bitter-sweet expectation of pain learned by the persecuted. Because the otherness of the Jew has come about not only through his own eccentricities of background and belief but also through an endemic detestation for him within the majority—a detestation that has survived the centuries and has again and again been pressed to the point of murder.

Yet by expressing this anti-Semitic fury in ghettos, pogroms, and concentration camps, the majority has actually maintained the Jewish minority, has defined it, has forced it to realise itself. To be a Jew was to be a victim, actual or potential. And Jews learned to relish the role, even as they executed the persecutors who thrust them into it. With an awful ambivalence, they gloried in their suffering at the very moment when, grabbing what they could, they fled once more into the thin safety of exile.

Thus, roundabout, we come back to Beirut. Underlying the Israeli action is an unshakable moral certainty. It is a certainty that rests upon the conviction of all Jews that they are, perennially, inescapably, history's victims, and victims are those to whom harm is done, they are the ones doomed to suffering. Once we accept that this is the part we play and that nothing can rescue us from it, we free ourselves from all restraint. We cannot be the persecutors, whatever we do, we cannot be the murderers, we cannot be the unjust. Those roles have long been preempted, and they belong to the ones who persecute, against us. We are the eternal victims, and so cannot be called to account for our actions.

Holocaust justification

Thus Menachem Begin calls on what has now been termed "the" Holocaust as justification for all Israel's actions, for all its attitudes and all its recalcitrance. (The definite article devalues, one assumes, all other holocausts, including any that might befall the people of Beirut; it also refers only to Jews, leaving unacknowledged the two million non-Jews who died at Nazi hands, often in the same camps.) The Holocaust has, presumably, fixed Jews for ever in their role of victims and so alas freed them for ever from the moral obligations that bind others.

But this is to assume that the Jews who died in the Thirties and Forties are in some fashion the same as the Israelis bombarding the Lebanese capital almost half a century later. I do not believe they are. Israel is now just a nation like any other self-seeking political entity, for all that it arose out of Jewish horror and despair. Founded decades earlier by men and women who sought security in frontiers, in a place that was to be inalienably theirs, established in blood, constantly threatened by its enemies, Israel nevertheless achieved the status that it craved.

With that, it seems to me, its people cut themselves off—behind frontiers, armies, flags—from the cosmopolitan "Jewishness" of the generation before. They established precisely the kind of roots against which the rootlessness of European Jewry had once been able to make itself so dangerously, yet so fruitfully, conspicuous. They placed themselves within the moral order that, however uncertainly, governs the actions of the world's nation-states.

Thus, as a Jew, I resent Begin's attempt to place Israel outside normal accountability because of his country's Jewish past. As a German Jew, whose parents paid in full the price of their condition, I abominate his effort to justify by their deaths the deaths he causes. No one denies Israel's right to secure its frontiers, even at the cost of crossing them to root out those who constantly attack her. But

that is not the kind of effort we are witnessing. Israeli actions, not only in the suburbs of Beirut, but also among the Arabs of the West Bank, have finally overturned the country's history.

It seems incredible that we Jews, of all people, have learned so little, even from our own disasters, but it is clear that we have. (A fact one might bring many racist Jews to witness.) It seems incredible that a nation born out of survival imagines that it can bludgeon others into submission. It seems incredible that a people renowned for bargain and debate can find no dialogue but one of steel through which to resolve their differences with their neighbours. It seems incredible that the people of a homeland yearned for over the best part of a century (or, from another perspective, over the best part of two thousand years) can be so dismissive of the similar yearnings of others.

For me, the bellying of the guns around Beirut defines more clearly than words the difference between Jews and Israelis. The state, when first set up, saw itself as the guardian of an ethical order, ancient in origin and renewed in suffering. But a mundane and narrow-minded nationalism has swallowed ethics. Only Israel's own dissenters from the Begin imperatives continue to maintain them.

Perhaps, if this minority grows to the point at which it can take political power, the connection between modern Israel and a subtler, more flexible and more humane Jewish past will be re-established. Maybe then this tiny Middle Eastern state will begin to exert the kind of influence, more rather than military, that its founders once envisaged.

— From The Guardian

Battle of words in Canada's rejection of U.S. way of life

By Paul Majendie
 Reuter

OTTAWA — Canada and the United States are arguing over everything from acid rain to cable television in a battle of words that has gone beyond mere bilateral bickering.

Canadian External Affairs Minister Mark MacGuigan, who held his first round of talks with the new U.S. Secretary of State, George Shultz, last week, said there were "intense stresses" between the two neighbours.

A Canadian official in Ottawa, who said relations were as strained as they had been at any time since World War II, put it more drily: "Things were worse in 1812 — we were shooting at each other then."

Ottawa has a list of irritants ranging from anger over U.S. extra-territoriality — it cites the embargo on supplies to the Soviet gas pipeline — to more mundane concerns like trade barriers on certain imports.

Washington points an angry finger at Canada's nationalistic energy policy, designed to reduce foreign ownership of its oil and gas to 50 per cent by 1990, and Ottawa's foreign investment rules, target of a U.S. complaint to the

general agreement on trade and tariffs (GATT) for being too restrictive.

The disputes are serious because the two countries, intertwined but so different, have a trading and investment relationship which is the largest of its kind in the world.

Seventy per cent of Canada's international trade is done with its neighbour while Canada accounts for 20 per cent of America's world trade. They did almost \$90 billion worth of business last year.

But one clue to tension could be in the investment statistics — almost \$80 billion of American money is invested here while Canada's investment south of the border are a quarter of that figure.

Next to an elephant

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has said having the United States as a neighbour is like "sleeping next to an elephant."

The present U.S. administration wants to reduce federal involvement, leaves economic questions to the private sector where possible and lends and attentive ear to big business, Canadian officials say.

Trudeau's Liberals, in power for almost 14 years, believe in a

mixed economy, nationalist energy policies and economic interventionism.

Mark MacGuigan, talking to reporters after his Washington meeting with Shultz, argued "we haven't changed very much in recent years. The greater change has occurred in the United States."

The wideening difference in philosophy and political outlook has been exacerbated by the international recession.

The Canadian minister said: "We don't believe that we are a valid scapegoat for the United States. We believe that we're entitled to follow our national interests."

He pointed to economic pressures on Canada from the U.S. Congress, citing legislation proposing restrictions on trucking, uranium imports and communications systems.

"The attempts of many U.S. congressmen to legislate a narrow kind of sectoral trade reciprocity would be the end of any effective trading system in the world," he said.

There is also a trans-border dispute over acid rain, which originates in toxic emissions from factories and cars, drifts across frontiers and is wiping out lakes and

streams across North America.

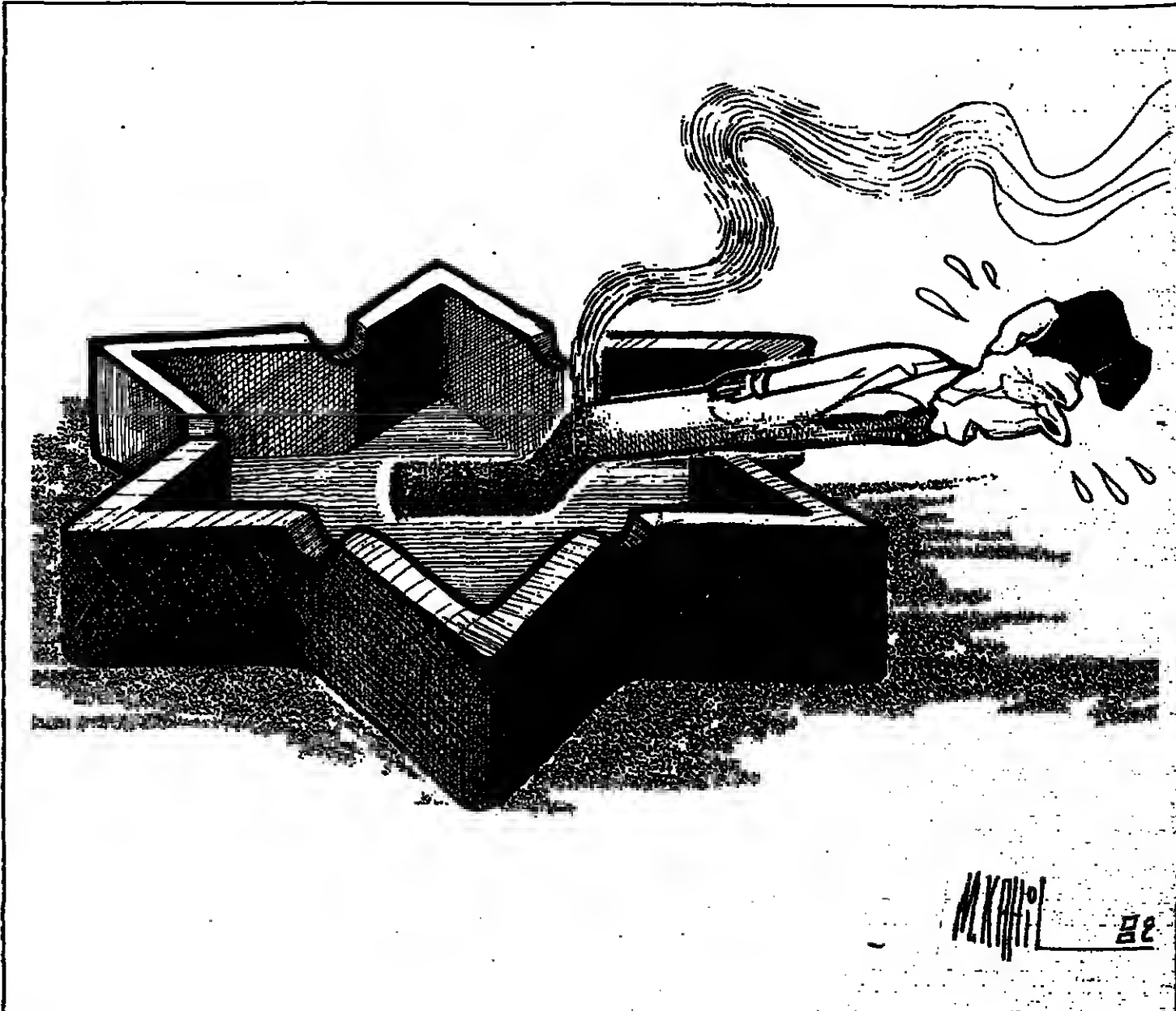
Canada has offered to reduce industrial emissions by 50 per cent if the United States will do the same. The Reagan administration said more scientific research needs to be done.

Citing toxic pollution in the Niagara river and fishery disputes on the West Coast, a Canadian official said: "Environmental issues between us are as long as the border."

He said there was much misunderstanding, suspicion and animosity between the two neighbours in mid-recession but he did also comment that last year trade rose by 14 per cent and there were 70 million border crossings.

From baseball to television shows, Canadian society is culturally dominated by "big brother" down south but the much discussed national inferiority complex is coupled with a desire to be different.

An editorial in the Canadian news magazine Maclean's summed this up by saying: "We must reject the seductive but fatal assumption at the source of the American way of life that clamours the gospel of more is better, that progress, efficiency and monetary gain should be the ultimate goals of human activity."



سكنا كندا

هكذا على الكمال

By Ronald Clarke
Reporter

Alfred-Vicki secret life shocks U.S. high society

LOS ANGELES—The notice on the ornate black iron gates says: "Electric gates—dangerous."

On the long, sweeping drive, another sign declares: "Warning—attack dogs."

Betsy Bloomingdale, often described as Nancy Reagan's best friend, and her millionaire husband, Alfred, a member of President Reagan's so-called kitchen cabinet of supporters, are not receiving many callers these days.

The Bloomingdales, who live in a mansion hidden from public view at the top of the drive, have become involved in a legal case

which has sent shock waves rippling through U.S. high society from Los Angeles to Washington.

Allegations of monthly cheques of \$18,000 being paid by Mr. Bloomingdale to former model and actress Vicki Morgan, 29, have kept society buzzing.

Mr. Bloomingdale, 66, heir to a department store fortune and founder of the Diner's Club Credit Card Organisation, has been sued for more than \$5 million by Miss Morgan, who alleges he promised to support her for life.

Miss Morgan, who rents a \$2,400-a-month house in Beverly

Hills, alleged in a suit filed with the Los Angeles superior court that she gave up all her ambitions to become Mr. Bloomingdale's confidante, travelling companion and business partner in property investments.

Father's role

Mr. Bloomingdale was alleged to have supported Miss Morgan for 12 years, since she was 17, and to have acted as father to her son by another man.

A twist to the suit was added when Mrs. Bloomingdale was

later named as a defendant in the suit and accused of interfering with oral and written contracts in which her husband had agreed to support Miss Morgan.

The suit asked for an additional \$5 million in punitive damages from Mrs. Bloomingdale.

Marvin Mitchelson, a leading divorce lawyer who is representing Miss Morgan, told reporters: "I believe this is the first time a mistress has sued a wife in a palimony case."

He said Miss Morgan, who appeared in two films—King around the diamond, starring Zsa Zsa

Gabor and Charge of the model Ts—had not received her monthly cheques since June.

Mrs. Bloomingdale interfered, the amended suit alleged, because of her "jealousy of Alfred Bloomingdale's love and affection for and devotion toward (Miss Morgan) and... resentment of the benefits received and the happiness enjoyed by defendant Alfred Bloomingdale."

Mr. Mitchelson is the originator of California's palimony suits, a play on the word alimony, in which an unmarried person can claim financial support from a

former partner.

In an affidavit filed with the suit, Miss Morgan alleged one of her contractual duties in return for the money was "to act as therapist to help Mr. Bloomingdale overcome his Marquis de Sade complex."

Sadism, derived from the Marquis de Sade, who died in 1814, has been defined as obtaining pleasure from inflicting physical or psychological pain on another.

omingdales give private parties for the Reagans when the president and first lady visit their California home.

Mrs. Bloomingdale, who met Mrs. Reagan in the late 1950s, was quoted as saying: "We chatter on the telephone almost every day, talking about everything from shoes to politics. She's the most loyal friend. She's like a member of the family."

Mrs. Bloomingdale acted as hostess to Britain's Princess Margaret when she visited Los Angeles.

Continuously in the lists of Cal-

ifornia's "beautiful people," Mrs. Bloomingdale comes from Pasadena, on the outskirts of Los Angeles, the domain of the city's Patrician families and long established wealth.

She and Mr. Bloomingdale were married in 1946 and have two sons and a daughter.

Mr. Bloomingdale, who set up the Diner's Club in 1951 on an outlay of \$15 million, is a grandson of a founder of Bloomingdale's department store in New York.

Once an agent for such stars as Frank Sinatra and the late Judy Holliday, he is estimated to be worth between \$50 and 100 million.

Shock to U.S. society

For U.S. society, the Morgan suit has come as a shock. The Blo-

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SPORTS

Denton upsets McEnroe; Lendl beats Connors at ATP Championship

MASON, Ohio (R) — Steve Denton upset defending champion John McEnroe and Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia beat Jimmy Connors for the first time in his career Saturday, eliminating the two top seeds in the semi-finals of the \$300,000 Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) Championship.

Denton, the 11th seed, beat his fellow-American top seed 7-6, 6-4, while third-seeded Lendl beat Connors 6-1, 6-1.

Lendl's win was his first in nine matches in tournament and Davis Cup play against Connors and also marked the first time he has taken a set from the American. Their last meeting was in the Davis Cup in July 1981.

The 22-year-old Czechoslovak, however, did beat Connors in an exhibition match in Toronto last February and he used that triumph as a blueprint for his stunning 63-minute victory Saturday. Lendl has won nine tournaments and more than a million dollars this year.

"He didn't win the earlier matches. I lost them," Lendl told reporters.

Connors won 13 points in the first set and averted a clean sweep by Lendl in the second set by saving five match points in the sixth game to hold serve. Lendl won the match in the next game on his seventh match point.

Connors was completely off his form as the world's number two

player. He sprayed ground strokes and service returns erratically around the court and never held break point.

"It was one of those days. This probably happens to me once a year," said Connors, 29, who has won six tournaments this year in his best season since 1978.

"It was no match for me tonight," he added. "I might have hit 10 balls into the court in the first set, and that makes things easier for him."

For Denton, 25, ranked 19th in the world, his one hour and 52 minute victory over the world's number one player was his biggest and sent him into a final for the second time this year.

The frustrating loss for McEnroe was yet another in what has been a disappointing year for him. He has won two tournaments and has been runner-up in four.

McEnroe and Denton have had problems on court in two doubles matches this year. At Wimbledon the pair started arguing on the court and continued into the locker room.

At the Canadian Open last week, the two stood across the net and exchanged angry words. This time there were no incidents.

McEnroe had enough problems coping with a strong wind, a lack of aggressiveness in his own game, a bad blister on his right foot and Denton's powerful serve and volley game.

"Everything I bit was tentative,

there is nothing that is not tentative right now," said McEnroe, 23, who will defend his three-time U.S. Open crown in 10 days. "I'm just worried about myself, and I have a lot to worry about right now."

Lendl has a 2-0 match record against Denton.

The winner of the finals gets \$48,000.

Smith wins 100m at Cologne meet

COLOGNE, West Germany (R) — American Carl Lewis limped away from the track at an international athletics meeting in Cologne Sunday after fellow-countryman Calvin Smith beat him to the line in the 100 metres.

Lewis, fastest over the distance in the world this year, pulled a muscle in his right thigh in the race's early stages and clocked a time of 10.24 seconds behind Smith's 10.12.

In West Berlin on Friday, Lewis took first place with 10.08 seconds ahead of Smith on 10.13.

Smith has now won two of his six encounters this year.

In the women's event, Diane Williams of the U.S. had a comfortable victory over Jamaica's Merlene Ottey in 11.13 seconds.

West Germany's Klaus Floghaus had his third victory in five days in the hammer. He followed up his wins in Zurich and Berlin by throwing 74.58 metres to edge out Ireneusz Gola of Poland on 74.30.

Britain's Olympic 1500 metres champion Sebastian Coe also made it three victories in five days when he won the 800 metres.

Coe's outperformed American James Robinson to return a time of one minute 45.10 seconds.

On Wednesday Coe, making his comeback after two months absence from the track because of a stress fracture, won a 800 metre event in Zurich in 1:44.48 and on Friday he clocked 1:45.85 at London's Crystal Palace.

Navratilova advances to final of Canadian Open

MONTREAL (R) — Martina Navratilova stifled a comeback attempt by Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia to gain a 6-2, 7-5 victory Saturday and advanced to the final of the \$200,000 Canadian Open women's tennis championships.

Navratilova, the top seed, meets third-seeded fellow-American Andrea Jaeger, who beat Italy's unseeded Sabina Simmonds 6-2, 1-6, 6-1 in the other semi-final.

Navratilova, who has won 63 out of 64 matches this year, took advantage of unforced errors by Mandlikova to breeze through the first set.

Mandlikova rushed the net effectively in the second set, but her service again let her down. Trailing 4-2, she put away a backhand volley to break Navratilova's service and win the seventh game to love.

But Navratilova broke back to go up 5-3. Mandlikova broke Navratilova again and held her own service to tie the set 5-5, but unforced errors cost her the final two games of the match.

Navratilova has a 7-4 career

record against Jaeger, including three straight victories this year.

"She's the one who had better do something different," said Navratilova, when asked what strategy she would have to employ to beat Jaeger. "The last three times I've played her I've won in three sets."

Jaeger, 17, ranked fourth in the world by the women's Tennis Association, overcame a shaky second set in her defeat of Simmonds.

Jaeger, playing her characteristically steady, baseline game, won the first set with relative ease against an erratic Simmonds but became erratic herself in the second.

"I just let my concentration go a little bit," Jaeger said. "She had nothing to lose, she started hitting for winners and I just started going for them, too."

Simmonds, 22, said: "I didn't make too many errors in the second set and I started going for the lines more. I felt I had to move her around more or she would do the same to me."

Hinault up against tough opposition at World Championships in Leicester

LONDON (R) — French hero Bernard Hinault will have to surpass even his own immense gifts if he is to lift the professional road race title which climaxes the two-week World Cycling Championships, starting in Leicester on Monday... assuming he competes at all.

Another problem faces Hinault—the nature of the circuit, set in the grounds of the picturesque Goodwood country estate.

Apart from a short climb to the finish—an ascent the professionals are expected to make without breaking sweat—the terrain is flat, conditions which do not favour Hinault whose achilles heel is sprinting.

Hinault's achievements this year include his fourth Tour de France triumph and victory in the Tour of Italy—only three others have achieved the "double" in the same year.

The 28-year-old breton, winner of a gold and bronze medal at the last two World Championships, can expect a tough challenge from

speed specialists like Giuseppe Saronni of Italy or Ireland's Sean Kelly if the 275-km test ends in a mass finish as expected.

Before the road racers contest their four events at Goodwood, 10 track gold medals will be decided at the steeply-banked and specially resurfaced Leicester Velodrome.

The crack East German squad collected four gold medals in last year's track championships in Prague and there is little reason to doubt their continued superiority this time.

They will probably reduce the battle for the men's amateur crown to a private duel with the equally strong Soviet Union team, leaving slim pickings for the 37 other competing countries.

Koichi Nakano of Japan, who rivals Hinault as the richest man in the cycling, should romp to his sixth successive Professional Sprint Championship.

Nakano is now a millionaire, thanks to the gambling sport of Keirin racing in Japan. Although

there is little money to be made in European sprinting, the title will guarantee the powerfully-built Nakano still more lucrative contracts at home.

Canadian Gordon Singh, the silver medalist last year, could again line up against Nakano in the final a week on Sunday.

The organisers have broken with tradition by dispensing with the straightforward "out and home" format for the 100-km team time trial which opens the road programme at Goodwood on September 1.

The esoteric event is normally held on a dual-carriage highway, encouraging the development of special short-wheelbase bikes with small front wheels to cut down on wind resistance.

This time, however, the four rider teams face an undulating circuit on which the sophisticated bikes will have little advantage.

In spite of the change, the East Germans are again favourites to head an East European charge to the medals.

Seeking a cure for 'professional' fouls

By Rob Hughes

LONDON — Change the laws, the cheats are winning.

The time has come to admit I was wrong, fundamentally wrong, in believing that attitudes rather than rules could mend in time to restore a measure of the fair play without which soccer declines as a spectator sport.

Perhaps my belief placed too naive a trust in human nature? At any rate, three things diminished that trust this summer.

One was the unchecked degree of foul misbehaviour during the World Cup. A second was the players' response, and the preemptive dismissal by international lawmakers, to England's attempts to legislate against the destruction of artistry.

And the third was a letter from a reader of this newspaper—from a man who places medicine and politics above sports—telling me how wrong I was.

The thread of all of those things concerns the very ethics of sport in a win-at-all-costs era. In soccer it is depressingly symbolised by the cynical tactic that we allow to be called the "professional" foul.

For the uninitiated—you lucky people—it goes like this.

A forward, through dabbling skill or timing, bursts through and looks likely to score. An opponent, knowing he is beaten, deliberately brings down the forward before he reaches the penalty box. Result: a free kick, which allows the entire defending team to form a wall, thus greatly reducing the scoring opportunity.

Nothing exasperates the spectator—never mind the forward—more. It is cheating. It snuffs out the expectation and execution of thrilling play. It rewards the cheat.

Seldom has it been so blatantly perpetrated as when Claudio Gentile systematically deprived Diego Maradona during Italy's World Cup victory over Argentina. Nine times in 25 minutes, Maradona advanced. Nine times, he was stopped unfairly. Nine times, Arg-



Claudio Gentile (6) tripping Diego Maradona in the World Cup soccer match between Italy and Argentina June 29 in Barcelona

entina failed to score from the free kicks.

To my mind, the Romanian referee, Nicolae Rainea, shirked his responsibility. He presumably saw all—since he awarded the free kicks. On the eighth foul, he booked Gentile. On the ninth, he merely admonished him.

It was as if Rainea were mesmerized by Gentile, whom I dubbed the smiling butcher of Turin. For every time Gentile wronged his opponent (be it with a body check that a hockey player would shudder from or a subtle variety of shirt tugging and ankle tapping) he smiled, patting Maradona's head and shrugging in Rainea's direction.

Maradona, it has to be said, didn't help. He cheats, too, by fei-

gning and exaggerating, by "diving" to con a referee when he has lost his balance or control. And his teammates embellish the abuse by trying to harangue referees into awarding even unwarranted free kicks.

So you'd be right to think I'd never, ever, referee the so-called professionals. But Rainea does—and does it better than most men alive. Indeed, during the European championship final in Rome two years ago, he commendably stretched the boundaries of his jurisdiction to give Belgium a penalty after Uli Stielicke's willful foul a foot outside the penalty area.

Bravo Rainea. He awarded the "discretionary penalty," as hockey and rugby legitimately do.

Officialdom, so far as one knows, privately approved....

So what happened to Rainea in those two years? Why did he shirk his duty to book and then send off Gentile for his persistent foul play?

Could it be that the Romanian, like the rest of us, is becoming inured to the calculating frauds in the game?

This summer, worried by the desertion of another two million fans, the English Football Association put three experimental law changes to the international board, changes intended to deter the cheats and time-wasters. The board rejected the experiment.

Instead, the English FA and its professional league has advised its referees to use the full severity

that the laws, as they exist, do allow: to treat the professional foul as serious foul play and send the offender off.

Outcry. Before a ball is kicked in the new season, England's defenders are complaining. "If a player is clear and in a position to score," argues Manchester United fullback John Gidman, "then a defender is expected to bring him down. This has been an accepted part of football for years. Why change it now?"

Gidman and others speak out against attempts to clean up the game as if they are children unable to tell right from wrong. Perhaps they are, for they have been steeped in the ways of cheating by their coaches. Worse, they insist that no matter what the consequences they will continue to play their way. They would rather be sent off than risk the manager's wrath if they allow a gifted forward to score.

Reply

Worse still, their views are published in a children's magazine, polluting the next generation with their odorous attitudes. When Gidman argues that he has done for years, we could rightly reply that terrorists have been among us for longer but that the world would be better off rid of them.

When he claims that the men now seeking to curb foul play are 20 years adrift of the times, he should ask millions of fans why they now desert his game. Some, for sure, are men who applauded defenders whose pride was in the forgotten art of tackling a forward man-against-man.

But Gidman is an innocent abroad compared to Gentile. The pity is that he is less innocent than 10 years ago, when John Gidman charged adventurously forward in England's youth team. A cavalier, then, turned sour by the prevailing attitudes we all have watched erode the game.

—International Herald Tribune

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هكذا على المثال

IMF urges industrial nations to employ effective policies for speedy economic recovery

WASHINGTON (R) — Industrial countries should place more emphasis on cutting budget deficits in order to reduce interest rates and speed global economic recovery, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) said Sunday.

In its annual report, the multinational lending institution said the industrial countries had done a good job over the past year in bringing down inflation.

But the IMF said much of this progress had been made through the use of tight monetary policies which had pushed interest rates to historically high levels.

The IMF urged industrial countries to continue to employ stable and restrictive monetary policies to reduce inflation, but added that budgetary policies must also be improved.

"Large budget deficits (in the industrial nations) have become a persistent factor, instead of merely a temporary phenomenon related to an economic recession," the IMF said.

The IMF mentioned France, West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Ireland, Italy and Sweden as countries with serious budget problems.

Serious fiscal problem

But it took particular note of the United States, which it said "is generally recognised to have a serious fiscal problem."

U.S. budget deficits are projected at well over \$100 billion in the next few years.

The IMF said that if the United States concentrated on narrowing deficits while retaining strict monetary policies, interest rates would decline and economic growth would improve.

During a briefing on the report, IMF officials conceded that the world economic outlook had deteriorated in recent months and they had been forced to revise downward their already dismal forecast for the current year.

In the spring, the IMF staff estimated that global economic growth would amount to less than three-quarters of a percentage point this year.

One IMF official said the staff now thinks growth will be even less this year, although he would not divulge the precise figure in the new projection.

Economic outlook for developing countries

The IMF said the economic out-

look for the developing countries, both those that export petroleum and those that do not, should continue to worsen this year.

Declining prices for raw materials and commodities are largely to blame, it said.

Its report also looked at the sensitive area of government intervention in the currency markets. At the Versailles economic summit this summer, the major industrial countries agreed to undertake a study of intervention with help from the IMF.

Western European governments have contended that relatively frequent intervention by central banks helps prevent large and painful swings in the values of various currencies.

The United States, however, has argued that intervention distorts the natural flow of the markets and is unnecessary.

The IMF came down squarely in the middle on this issue.

"It is difficult to reach a consensus, except in relatively clear-cut cases, on what specific market developments should trigger official intervention or on the extent to which this intervention should be coordinated among monetary authorities in different countries," the IMF said.

Schmidt warns Western countries

BONN (R) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was quoted Sunday as warning Western countries not to fall into the trap of a trade war which would worsen the economic depression.

Mr. Schmidt said in a radio interview published by the government press office that he was deeply concerned at economic depression around the world.

"Governments must not lose their nerve," he said. "...if we allowed ourselves to fall into the trap of a trade war, the trap of trying to maintain jobs at home at the expense of jobs in neighbouring countries, I would foresee very much more serious developments."

Mr. Schmidt cited a dispute over European steel exports to the United States and U.S. sanctions against the East-West gas pipeline as possible causes for such a war, which he said would create further unemployment.

Bonn to borrow from Riyadh

BAEHRN (R) — West Germany expects to borrow a sizeable amount from Saudi Arabia this year under an existing credit agreement, West German Finance Minister Manfred Lahnstein said Sunday.

He told Reuters in a telephone interview from the Saudi city of Jeddah that he expected Bonn would borrow 100 per cent of a credit line already negotiated for this year. He declined to give figures but said the amount was sizeable.

Cities Service badly needs a better partner

NEW YORK (R) — A large U.S. oil and gas company, which only a few months ago was stubbornly proclaiming its independence, Sunday finds itself searching desperately for a better partner.

Cities Service Company has rejected one bidder, been finally set aside by another and appears to be playing a cat-and-mouse game with a third while it seeks a purchaser who will pay more.

Cities was first mentioned as a possible takeover target early in 1981 when a gathering world oil glut began pushing down the prices of oil company stocks.

Its attraction stems largely from its strong cash flow and proven domestic reserves of more than 300 million barrels of oil and over 85 billion cubic metres of natural gas.

The firm's troubles began last May, when the Mesa Petroleum Company announced that it intended to enter the big time by acquiring Cities, which indignantly launched a takeover bid of its own for the smaller firm.

The battle that ensued heightened speculations at Wall Street that Cities might be available if the price were right.

The current pressure for takeover comes largely from the company's own stockholders, who fear the value of their investments will fall precipitously if a suitable buyer is not found.

As Cities was buying back its stock from Mesa, Gulf Oil emerged with a startling offer of \$63 per share for Cities. Mesa had offered \$45 a share for half the stock.

The firm accepted Gulf's offer, and the price of Cities' stock soared to nearly \$60.

But the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) objected to the merger on anti-monopoly grounds, and Gulf withdrew its \$4.8 billion takeover offer, sending Cities' stock price plunging to below \$30 and enraging its shareholders.

Cities denounced Gulf's decision, saying an accommodation could have been arranged with the FTC and disclosing that it had offered to allow Gulf to reduce its offer to cover any losses sustained in satisfying the FTC.

Since then, the company has said repeatedly that it is holding discussions with a number of major firms interested in acquiring all or part of Cities.

Occidental stepped forward last week with a takeover offer worth about four billion dollars. Cities' rebuff was gentle and included an invitation to discuss a revised bid.

Ailing economy leaves ordinary Mexicans in confusion

By Colin McSevery
Reuters

MEXICO CITY — "I just cannot understand why we are in such a mess if we have all this oil," lamented a puzzled building worker at the construction site of a Mexico City skyscraper.

His bewilderment is shared by most ordinary Mexicans who feel someone is playing a cruel trick on their country, which little over a year ago was boasting of its latest record oil output or predicting it would no longer need to import food to meet the needs of its rapidly expanding population.

The block-long queues that snaked up to the entrance of the main pawn shop of Mexico City this week told a different story as thousands of people tried to raise money or buy some valuable item to hedge against the weakening peso.

Their fears were realised last Thursday when, after a week-long

suspension because of the financial crisis, the peso plunged to 120 to the dollar on reopened exchange markets. At the start of the year it took just 25 pesos to buy one dollar.

Financial analysts say the seeds of the crisis were sown last year when Mexico, despite sagging oil demand and soaring interest rates, pushed ahead with ambitious development plans.

"Mexico went bust because it learned only too late that the rest of the world was in recession," was how one economist summed up Mexico's need to stretch out repayments of its debt and to seek help from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the U.S. government and central banks in Europe and Japan.

President Jose Lopez Portillo was determined to keep up the impressive eight per cent annual economic growth rate of previous years to supply the 800,000 jobs needed each year merely to keep the real level of unemployment

from rising. But an oil glut cut Mexico's projected earnings and the government tapped the international money markets for the difference, inflating its deficits to the bursting point.

\$80b foreign debt

More frantic borrowing was needed to meet big interest repayments—a vicious circle which saddled Mexico with the world's biggest foreign debt, \$80 billion.

Domestic and international confidence melted and austerity measures belatedly introduced by the government failed to halt the flight from the peso that almost emptied Mexico's treasury.

Other factors also played their part in souring the intimate relationship between foreign banks and Mexico with its 72 billion barrel proven oil reserves.

Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog, who was asking a meeting of more than 100 foreign banks in New York last Friday to allow a delay in repaying Mexico's short-term debt, said the oil price slump coincided with poor prices for other major exports like silver, coffee and copper.

"Mexico was spending far more than it was earning and something

had to give," one Western diplomat said.

A credibility gap also widened between the aloof Mexican administration and the population, which grew tired of hearing one promise after another broken or amended.

"I accept we made erratic decisions," said Mr. Herzog in a press conference televised to try to calm the ragged nerves of a populace confused and alarmed by the sudden discovery that their country was nearly bankrupt.

Many Mexicans blame gross corruption in high places, and labour and leftist leaders have accused national figures of causing the crisis by siphoning away millions of dollars abroad.

They have also voiced concern about the conditions likely to be imposed by the IMF on any credit to Mexico.

"The monetarist policies of the IMF would increase the blows on the popular economy," the United Mexican Socialist Party (PSUM) said in a press statement.

IMF conditions

But few political analysts predict violent mass opposition to the likely IMF conditions such as cutting subsidies on basic goods and strict wage controls.

Government-allied unions have firm control over workers and the rural poor, millions of whom are undernourished, are disorganised.

Many analysts here are convinced that Mexico must scrap the subsidies and open up its protected industries to foreign competition if it is to gain long-term economic stability.

The price of *corn*, Mexico's staple corn-flour based food, was doubled by the government this month but subsidies still amount to some \$500 million this year.

Two billion dollars will go on electricity subsidies and Mexicans can buy petrol at less than 50 cents a gallon because of government price supports.

"This artificial economy ought to end and perhaps de la Madrid will have the guts and know-how to do it," said one European banker of president-elect Miguel de la Madrid.

During the current crisis Mr. de la Madrid, a former banker and planning and budget minister, has kept silent in the tradition of Mexican politics which forbids internal party criticism of the outgoing president. Until he has gone, that is.

Political commentators expect Mr. de la Madrid to veer away from high-growth policies and fol-

low a more financially conservative line that will please bankers and businessmen.

During his election campaign he appeared unenthusiastic about consumer subsidies and hinted at a much more restrained attitude towards foreign borrowing.

"We will not let our access to external credits be converted into a resource for exceeding budgets," said Mr. de la Madrid, who assumes office on Dec. 1.

Inflation, soon expected to approach 80 per cent a year, will be another prime target of Mr. de la Madrid, who must try to steer the country away from an "Argentine-style" economy of ever-soaring prices with wages trailing in their wake.

But Mr. de la Madrid, a member of the same long-ruling party of his predecessor, will have to cushion the poorest of Mexico's 70 million people from austerity—up to one million workers are expected to be laid off in the construction business alone.

Mr. Silva Herzog said a new spirit of sacrifice was expected from all sectors of the nation.

Mr. de la Madrid must hope to harness such a mood if his expected austerity policies are to succeed.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, AUG. 23, 1982

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An important day when you would be wise to engage in activities that will bring more abundance in the future. You can easily comprehend a difficult task at this time.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get together with those who can help you advance in your line of endeavor. A time to take positive action in career activities.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Concentration on financial affairs is wise at this time. Be sure to use good judgment in handling personal affairs.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) A good day to meet with friends and discuss future plans. Show more affection for loved one and get better response.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Make sure you get the advice from an expert which can make your future brighter. One of importance enters your life.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Plan time for amusement in the company of good friends later in the day. A personal aim can easily be attained now.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) A higher-up can now give the support you need in a worthwhile project. Don't take any chances with your reputation.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Begin the week properly by studying every phase of a project that is important to you. Go to the right source for the data you need.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Your hunches are good today so make sure you follow them for best results. Come to a better understanding with loved one.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Discuss future plans with associates. Improve relations with former foes. Take no chances with a trickster.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have much work ahead so handle it without delay and reap the benefits. Take time for improving your health.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Get in touch with friends early and plan recreation. Put those fine talents you have to work. Express happiness.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Plan how to bring more happiness to close ties. A good time to study a new outlet, which could be profitable in the days ahead.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will find it easier than most to get ahead in the world because of the fine abilities in this nature. Intellect and psychology can be combined in making an interesting life. Be sure to give ethical training.

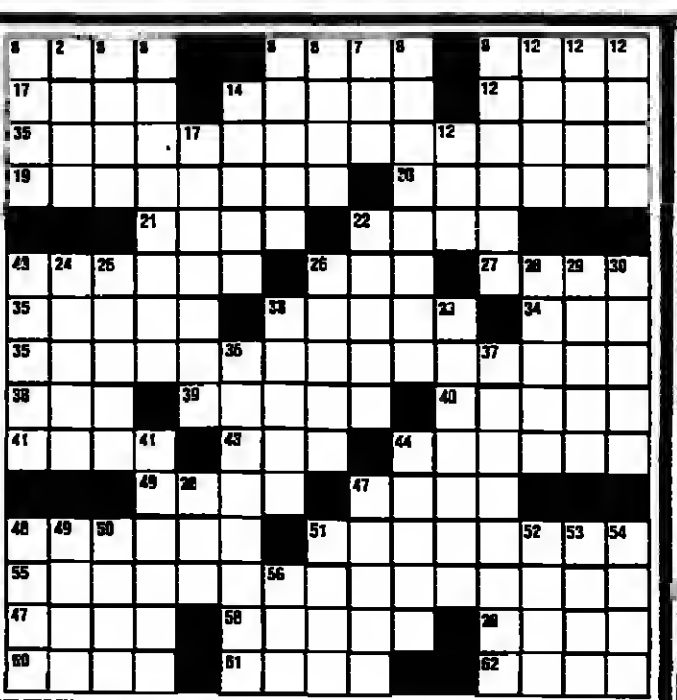
"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Virginia Hassinger

- | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ACROSS | 31 Canines | 55 Daftness | 26 Whale |
| 1 Walked | 32 Seed | 56 description | 28 Bret |
| 5 Emulate | 34 In the man- | 57 Opposed | 29 "— and |
| 9 the weary | 35 Ba nutty | 58 Solos | 30 hungry |
| 13 plover | 36 Dutch | 59 Augusty | 31 look |
| 17 Voucher | 38 commune | 60 Scorch | 32 Part of |
| 19 — into | 39 Ankle | 61 Grit | 33 a ship |
| 21 (attack) | 40 Bye-bye | 62 Market | 34 Fixed |
| 23 Pamphleteer | 41 words | DOWN | 35 shoes |
| 25 of old | 42 Trust | 1 Taunt | 36 Actress |
| 27 Opera | 43 After | 2 Far from | 37 Taylor, |
| 28 Acts crazy | 44 Tranquil | 3 Prudent | 38 long before |
| 29 Tinged | 45 Based: abbr. | 4 Certain | 39 Lz |
| 30 Warm over | 46 Gudrun's | 5 Jury group | 40 Towering |
| 31 Fastener | 47 husband | 6 Equivocated | 41 plants |
| 32 Father | 48 One of | 7 Switch | 42 Bell |
| 33 Circles | 49 On | 8 positions | 43 instrument |
| 34 Jeanne | 50 On | 9 Back | 44 "—, that's |
| 35 d'Arc, e.g. | 51 Onion | 10 Hides | 45 my baby" |
| 37 trilian | 52 relatives | 11 Long walk | 46 Uses a |
| | | 12 Notion | 47 Use the |
| | | 13 Pileot | 48 slopes |
| | | 14 Greek | 49 in front |
| | | 15 city-stata | 50 Bedouin |
| | | 16 Hedgehop | 51 garments |
| | | 17 Above, | 52 Abbe of |
| | | 18 to poets | 53 song |
| | | 19 Glacial | 54 "— boy!" |
| | | 20 term | 55 Leg part |
| | | 21 Word with | 56 "Heart — |
| | | 22 wise or | 57 heart" |
| | | 23 world | 58 — bien |
| | | 24 English | 59 New Year's |
| | | 25 dramatist | 60 word |
| | | 26 Slant, | 61 Musical |
| | | 27 in a way | 62 syllable |

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS: 1. Walked, 5. Emulate, 9. the weary plover, 13. Voucher, 17. — into (attack), 21. Pamphleteer of old, 25. Opera, 27. Acts crazy, 29. Tinged, 30. Warm over, 31. Fastener, 32. Father, 33. Circles, 34. Jeanne d'Arc, e.g., 37. trilian, 31. Canines, 32. Seed, 34. In the manner of, 35. Ba nutty, 36. Dutch, 38. commune, 39. Ankle, 40. Bye-bye words, 41. Trust, 43. After taxes, 44. Tranquil, 45. Based: abbr., 46. Gudrun's husband, 47. One of, 49. On, 51. Onion relatives, 55. Daftness description, 56. Opposed, 57. Solos, 58. Augusty, 59. Scorch, 60. Grit, 61. Market, 62. DOWN: 1. Taunt, 2. Far from prudent, 3. Redolence, 4. Certain, 5. Jury group, 6. Equivocated, 7. Switch positions, 8. Back, 9. Hides, 10. Long walk, 11. Notion, 12. Pileot, 13. Greek, 14. city-stata, 15. Hedgehop, 16. Above, to poets, 17. Glacial term, 18. Word with wise or world, 19. English dramatist, 20. Slant, in a way, 26. Whale, 28. Bret, 29. "— and hungry look", 30. Part of a ship, 31. Fixed shoes, 32. Actress Taylor, long before Lz, 33. Towering plants, 34. Bell, 35. instrument, 36. "—, that's my baby", 37. Uses a, 38. Use the slopes, 39. in front, 40. Bedouin garments, 41. Abbe of song, 42. "— boy!", 43. Leg part, 44. "Heart — heart", 45. — bien, 46. New Year's word, 47. Musical syllable.



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JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

IXOCT
SKYUH
DINCIT
MOAWED

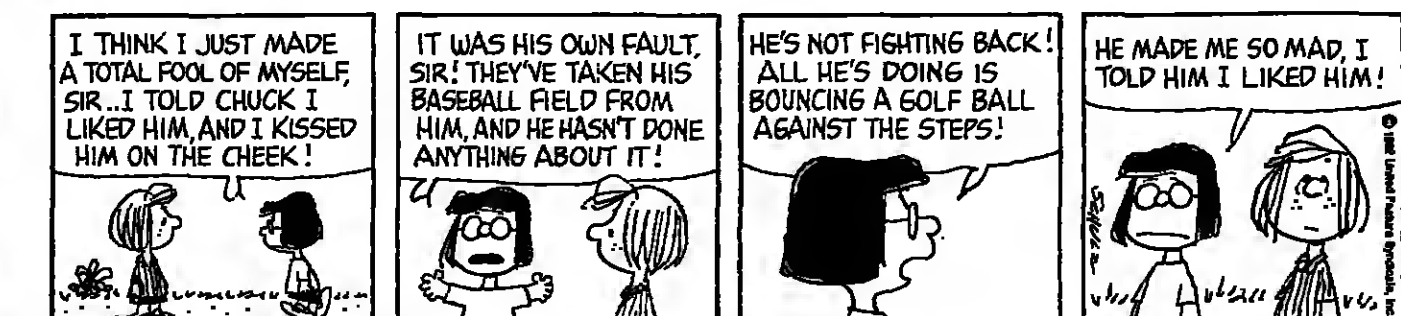
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HEWAS

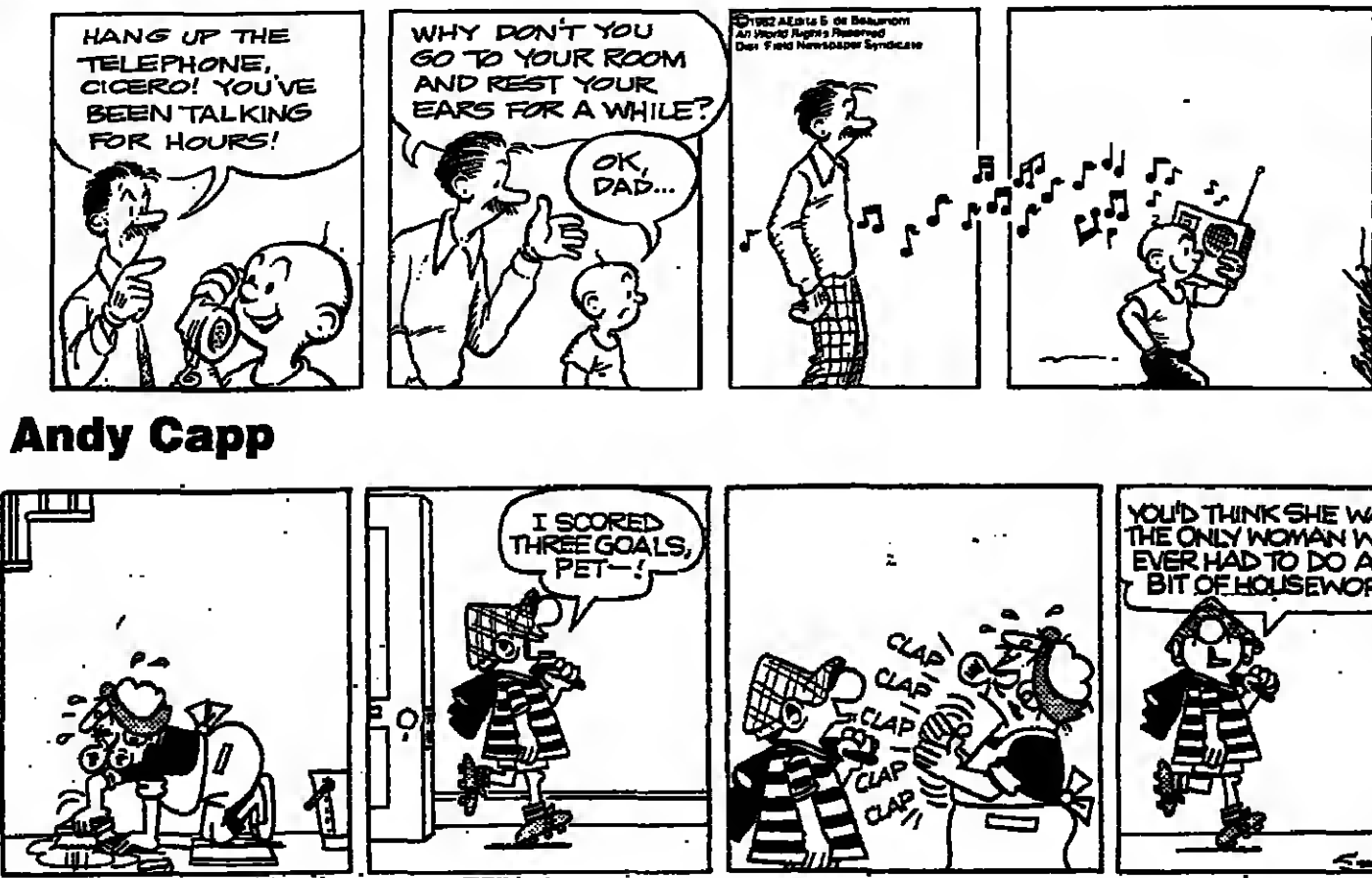
(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: METAL BEGUN VALISE SIPHON
Answer: How to go without sleep for seven days and not be tired—SLEEP AT NIGHT

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



WORLD

Talks hindered between Zimbabwean leading parties

HARARE (R) — A proposal by Zimbabwe's opposition ZAPU Party for talks with Prime Minister Robert Mugabe's ruling ZANU-PF Party has hit a snag, political sources here say.

Relations between the parties, former guerrilla allies in the Rhodesian civil war, have been marred recently by government accusations that ZAPU is responsible for a spate of violence, particularly in Matabeleland, in which at least 30 people have died in the past five months.

The sources say Mr. Mugabe wants ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo to denounce publicly un-

rest in the southern province and urge people to co-operate with the government before any talks.

But Mr. Nkomo, whose political power base is in Matabeleland, prefers a meeting before such action, the sources add.

ZAPU's proposal for talks followed an emergency party meeting last Sunday, which said Zimbabwe's stability was threatened by lawlessness and tension between the parties.

Mr. Nkomo declined comment Saturday and aides at his Bulawayo residence said he was prepared to speak only if there were news from the capital.

A ZANU-PF Party official said this week Mr. Mugabe was considering the talks proposal. But the party has yet to make a promised statement.

A meeting between the party leaders on Aug. 1 augured the political temperature promoting generally conciliatory mood, but violence continued last week.

Troops reported killing four dissidents in Matabeleland, and a member of the security forces and one dissident were wounded in separate clashes.

Dissidents robbed three buses on the road to the Victoria Falls resort, where six tourists abducted almost a month ago are still missing.

Last week, dissidents threatened census officials, forcing two hundred of them in Matabeleland to quit.

In a new development, the government said troops had been stationed along the border with Mozambique and the south eastern frontier with South Africa.

It said the aim was to stop guerrillas of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (RNM) entering Zimbabwe to look for food and had enabled Mozambican troops to destroy several rebel bases inside Mozambique.

'Manila cracks down on labour leaders to impress Reagan', says opposition leader

MANILA (R) — An opposition leader said Sunday that Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos was cracking down on radical labour leaders as a signal to Washington that he was in total control of his country.

"He wants to impress the Reagan administration that he is still in the saddle and is in full control of the situation here and therefore he might be deserving of whatever he's asking for," said assemblyman Salvador Laurel.

Mr. Laurel, president of the United Democratic Nationalist Organisation (UNDO), was replying to suggestions from reporters that current crackdown might be linked to the state visit which Mr. Marcos is tentatively due to make to the United States

next month.

Mr. Laurel said Mr. Marcos, who has been in power since 1966, would be seeking concessionary terms and loans from the World Bank as well as a package loan of U.S. military and economic aid.

"He wants to prove he's an effective ally... so the United States will continue supporting him," Mr. Laurel said.

Mr. Marcos claimed two weeks ago that several opposition leaders were organising a conspiracy with labour and other groups to launch a campaign of strikes, bombing and assassinations next month, possibly coinciding with his U.S. visit. Two prominent union leaders were subsequently arrested.

Mr. Laurel said Mr. Marcos was in a television interview last Thursday. He was called a spoiled child and a dreamer, while Mr. Marcos added that some opposition members could not even control their own families.

Mr. Laurel said Mr. Marcos should never have brought up the subject of politicians' families.

"He's the one most vulnerable to that... I, for one, cannot convince my own wife to even run as a councillor in her province," he said in a pointed reference to the president's wife Imelda.

Mr. Laurel said the appointment of Mrs. Marcos to the executive committee, the body which will act as the president's successor if he dies or becomes incapacitated, was a big surprise.

It could either mean that Mr. Marcos was really sick or that he could no longer resist his wife's influence, he said.

Mr. Marcos is currently being treated in hospital for what the presidential palace described as mild pneumonia.

South African says its incursions into Angola are aimed at destroying SWAPO (South West Africa People's Organisation) guerrilla bases there.

SWAPO is fighting for the independence of Namibia which is ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

Gandhi starts 5-day African visit

NEW DELHI (R) — Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi begins a five-day tour of Mauritius and Mozambique Monday during which she is expected to renew her support for the two countries' calls for declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

She is also expected to discuss other important regional issues, including Namibia's (South West Africa) independence from South Africa. Economic cooperation and the strengthening of bilateral relations will also be high on the agenda.

Mrs. Gandhi's first stop will be Port Louis where she meets Mauritian Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth for the first time since his left-wing government swept to power in June.

India has supported Mauritius' call for the return of Diego Garcia Island, which was hived off by Britain before it granted independence to Mauritius in 1968. The island has since been turned over to the United States as a base for B-52 bombers.

The Mauritian government is attempting to diversify its sugar and tourism industry and India could help set up small manufacturing units and also a Mauritian shipping line.

India has close ties with the previous administration of Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam and Mrs. Gandhi's three-day visit is apparently aimed at displaying her keenness to establish equally friendly relations with the new government.

In Mozambique, discussions are expected to centre on increased economic cooperation between the two countries.

India has previously extended technical and financial help, including a recent \$13.3 million loan to Mozambique for buying railway wagons and agricultural equipment from India.

President Samora Machel recently visited New Delhi and had

extensive talks with Indian leaders.

Mrs. Gandhi, a fierce opponent of the white minority South African government, is also expected to discuss Namibia, which is ruled by South Africa in defiance of the United Nations.

On her return journey, Mrs. Gandhi will stop briefly in the Indian Ocean islands of Seychelles, the scene of an unsuccessful mutiny this week, for a meeting with President Albert Rene who heads a leftist government.

South Africa has ordered an investigation into Mr. Mugabe's statement and says no operations inside neighbouring Zimbabwe had been authorised.

The bodies are now in the mortuary at Paritynawva hospital. Two of them are recognisably white but one has a dark complexion.

A member of the Central Intelligence Organisation, Zimbabwe's security network, told Reuters at the mortuary that the dead soldier was definitely white.

He said it had been thought at first that the man was black but subsequent studies had proved he

Zimbabwean army kills 3 S. Africans in a clash

HARARE (R) — The Zimbabwe government Sunday showed newsmen the bodies of three white soldiers who it says are South Africans killed in a clash with a Zimbabwean army unit last week.

Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said Saturday the soldiers were part of a group of South African soldiers that had set up a base inside Zimbabwe.

South Africa has ordered an investigation into Mr. Mugabe's statement and says no operations inside neighbouring Zimbabwe had been authorised.

The bodies are now in the mortuary at Paritynawva hospital. Two of them are recognisably white but one has a dark complexion.

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Angola expects new offensive by S. Africa

LISBON (R) — The Angolan defence ministry says it is expecting new South African attacks following an increase in reconnaissance flights by South African aircraft, the official Angolan News Agency (ANGOP) said Sunday.

ANGOP said that throughout last week, South African aircraft flew daily over the provinces of Cunene, Huila and Mocimedes from their bases in Namibia.

The agency reported a defence ministry spokesman as saying that such reconnaissance flights normally heralded a new South African attack on military positions and civilian targets.

Israeli poll finds Likud in powerful lead

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The second month of the war in Lebanon finds the Likud still in a powerful lead, with the Alignment losing a bit more ground, according to a public opinion survey commissioned by the Monitor monthly. The survey also shows that about 75 per cent of Israelis approve of the war and the way it was conducted.

The poll was conducted by the Dahaf Research Institute and directed by Dr. Mina Zemach. A representative sample of the population was surveyed early this month.

According to the survey, if elections were held now the Likud could win an absolute majority in the Knesset of 61 seats. It enjoyed the same strength in the July poll, but the May poll gave it only 51 seats. Labour slipped to 38 seats (39 in July and 45 in May). The national religious party remained stable with six seats and Agudat Yisrael with four. Shinui would win three seats if elections were held this month, and Tehiya and Citizens Rights Movement two each. Other lists would share the remaining four seats.

Zemach examined what would happen if a new centre party, headed by former defence minister Ezer Weizman and other public figures, appeared. In today's circumstances, according to the poll,

such a list would make an impressive showing with some 16 Knesset seats.

But it would do most damage to the Labour Alignment, according to Zemach. The Likud would maintain a strong lead with 56 MKs, but the Alignment would slip to 30 MKs. The NRP would have six, Aguda four, Tehiya two and Shinui and the CRM one each. Thus, concludes Zemach, two-thirds of a new centre party's power would be gained at the expense of the Alignment, Shinui, and CRM. The Likud would only contribute about a third to this hypothetical party's Knesset representation.

Seventy-five per cent of those questioned said that in retrospect they feel the war had been worthwhile in the way it had been conducted, taking all considerations into account, such as the fighting and the cost of lives. Only nine per cent opposed the war in its entirety.

In any case, 74 per cent of those polled do not believe the "terrorist" problem has been wiped out entirely. This is more optimistic than the July poll when 82 per cent felt Israel would still be troubled by "terrorism." This month 22 per cent felt "terrorism" had been eradicated, while only 14 per cent held this opinion in July.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Pope welcomes Beirut solution

CASTEL GANDOLFO, Italy (R) — Pope John Paul said Sunday that "goodwill and responsibility appeared finally to have prevailed in Lebanon. He told pilgrims at his summer residence that improvements and disappointments had alternated in Lebanon following the Israeli invasion more than two months ago. "Finally it seems that goodwill and a sense of responsibility have prevailed and they have started on the road to a solution," he said. "But we cannot forget the many innocent victims, the suffering, the destruction caused by such a bloody conflict." The Pope said Mother Theresa of Calcutta, who was sent to Beirut as a special papal envoy, had brought him the "painful echo of the destruction and privation of the population." Such suffering should warn men of goodwill "to be builders of peace," he said.

Kenya appoints new commander

NAIROBI (R) — The Kenyan government has appointed a new commander for the General Service Unit (GSU), an elite, gendarmier-type force, the voice of Kenyan Radio said. Police superintendent Erastus M'biijue was appointed Saturday just hours after President Daniel arap Moi sacked police Commissioner Ben Gethi "in the public interest." The radio did not say whom Mr. M'biijue replaced at the head of the GSU which numbers about 2,000. No reason was given for the change. The highly-disciplined GSU has some weapons more modern than those of the country's 12,000-strong army and played a key role in putting down the attempted coup by air force rebels in Aug. 1. The air force was disbanded Saturday and the deputy army commander, Maj.-Gen. Mahmoud Mohamoud, was criticised with creating a new air force.

Somali rebels claim 28 soldiers killed

NAIROBI (R) — Guerrillas fighting to topple Somali President Siad Barre Sunday said they had killed 28 government soldiers and captured an unspecified number in the Balambale area of Galduduud province. The mouthpiece of the Somali Salvation Democratic Front (SSDF), Radio Kulmiis, said in a broadcast monitored in Nairobi that one guerrilla had been slightly wounded in the clash. It gave no date for the fighting, but clashes on the Somali-Ethiopian border have been going on since last month. Ethiopia has denied Somalia's claims that its troops are involved.

L.A. police break up summer festival

LOS ANGELES (R) — A summer festival in the black Los Angeles suburb of Watts was closed by police Saturday night at the request of the organisers and police security officials after looting and fighting broke out, police said. They said that after ordering the 2,000 people attending the festival to disperse, police drove about 150 people from the area. Police said 200 members of the gang caused disturbances at the Watts festival. Shots were fired and fights with bottles and stones broke out. Five people were accused of being drunk and a sixth was accused of assaulting a policeman, police said. A lawyer for the festival committee, Emma Brown, said the festival had been held each year since 35 people were killed in five days of rioting in the Los Angeles suburb in 1965.

Fire on Liberian tanker under control

ABU DHABI (R) — Two fire-fighting tugs had Sunday almost extinguished a blaze on the 44,000-ton Liberian tanker Corinbian which caught fire 12 kilometres off the United Arab Emirates (UAE) coast in the Gulf of Oman on Thursday, shipping sources said. The blaze began in the engine room and spread rapidly to the crew's living area, which was gutted. No details of the cause of the blaze were available. The crew abandoned ship and were understood to have been picked up by other tankers. No casualties were reported.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN
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Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♦ Q102
♥ Q10752
♦ Q952
♦ Q

WEST EAST
♦ KJ8 ♦ 5
♥ AK6 ♥ J9843
♦ 643 ♦ J1075
♦ AKJ10 ♦ 952

SOUTH
♦ A97643
♦ Void
♦ AK
♦ 87643

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ 1 NT Dble Pass
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass
Opening lead: King of ♠.

One of our more pleasant evenings was spent reading "Play a Swiss Teams of Four with Mike Lawrence" (by Mike Lawrence. Published by Max Hardy, 4680 W. 181st St., Hawthorne, Calif. 90250. Paperback, 99 pages, \$6.95. Available from the publisher.) Here's your chance to sit next to one of the best players in the world and have him explain to you why he made a particular bid or play. You follow his fortunes through an eight-match Swiss team event of seven boards a match, see how he judges the progress of each match, and how it affects the many decisions he had to make as the event

moves along. The hands are all interesting and the book will make you a better player, no matter what form of bridge you prefer.

Lawrence sat West on this hand. After South bids three spades, Lawrence comments: "I don't think they can make this, but I pass and LHO bids four spades. When this gets around to me, I double. Enough is enough. Note that this double is based primarily on strength in RHO's known suits. I do not expect to score a lot of heart tricks. Hoping that partner has short clubs, I start with the king of clubs and a somewhat discouraging dummy comes down.

"Partner plays the club two. It is not difficult to work out what is happening here. Declarer has six or seven spades, five clubs, else she would have rebid spades first, and the ace and king of diamonds. This means she is 6-0-2-5. If I don't lead a trump, she will ruff three clubs in dummy and will lose two spade tricks. If I lead a trump, she will ruff two clubs and lose a club, and will have but one trump loser. Fortunately, there is an answer. By my leading the king of spades, sacrificing perhaps all my trump tricks, the defense will still come to four tricks. If declarer ruffs clubs, I will come to two trump tricks plus another club, and if declarer draws trumps, I get four club tricks. It turns out that the setting trick is the eight of spades."

Antarctic search to continue for 3 lost Britons

CAMBRIDGE, England (R) — Low clouds have prevented a resumed search by a Chilean plane for three Britons missing in the Antarctic for more than a week, an official at the British Antarctic Survey headquarters said Sunday.

John Bawden, secretary, said a Chilean air force Hercules, which went out last Friday, was standing by 480 kilometres to the north for the weather to clear.

Survey officials have described as slim the chances of finding the Britons alive after they had been out of radio contact with Faraday Station, off the west coast of the Antarctic peninsula, for over a week.

The men, physicist Kevin Ockleton, 22, radio operator Ambrose Morgan, 22, and diesel mechanic John Coll, 23, left the base camp on July 15 on a field trip to a nearby island, in particular to study wild life.

Travelling on skis, they took a sledge with survival kits and flares but became stranded in a field but when violent storms broke out. The men had planned to explore a route back when the weather improved and are now believed to be on an ice pack drifting westwards.

Faraday Station last heard from them on Aug. 13. Two scheduled check calls have since been missed. Winds of up to 25 knots and temperatures around minus 12 centigrade have been reported in the area recently. Britain has a number of permanent bases in the Antarctic, monitoring the weather, surveying the terrain and glaciers, and studying the penguins, seals and other wild life.



By Gavin Bell
Reuter

NAQOURA, Lebanon — When the first Israeli tanks rolled across the Lebanese border, one column found its path blocked by eight Nepalese soldiers manning a bridge across the Litani River.

For two days and nights the Nepalese, armed only with automatic rifles, formed a human barrier that refused to budge. Finally the Israeli armour pulled back and forded the river elsewhere.

A few kilometres away, a French non-commissioned officer leapt on to the turret of a tank, levelled his pistol at the Israeli commander's head and ordered him to withdraw. Only the arrival of more tanks forced him to stand aside.

Such were two of the brave but futile attempts by United Nations peacekeeping troops to halt the Israeli invasion of Lebanon two months ago, and avert the bloodshed that followed.

The 7,000 men of the U.N. interim force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) now find themselves parading an area some 80 kilometres behind the front lines, cleared of the Palestinian commandos who once posed a threat to Israeli border settlements.

The U.N. security council voted to extend UNIFIL's mandate for two months, giving it a role in Lebanon until Oct. 19. The mandate — for the biggest and most costly U.N. peacekeeping operation in the world — was due to have run out on Aug. 19.

U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has said the 11-nation force "has provided an important and moderating influence in South Lebanon" since the June 6 invasion, although its movements have been restricted by Israeli forces.

But serious questions are being raised about the force's relevance, and it has run into criticism at

times from both the Israelis and Lebanese.

Israel has several times accused U.N. soldiers of collaborating with commandos and passing on Israeli military intelligence.

Although the Lebanese government had endorsed an extension of the mandate as an interim measure pending a permanent decision on the force's status, well-informed sources in Beirut said government leaders had been angered by the failure of the UNIFIL command to pass on a 30-minute advance warning of the Israeli invasion. They said ministers had lost all confidence in the force.

UNIFIL's tasks

Ironically, one of the main tasks of the force when it was established was to confirm an Israeli withdrawal following a previous incursion in the spring of 1978. It was also charged with maintaining peace and security and helping the Lebanese government to restore its long-lost authority over the turbulent south.

Despite the latest invasion, UNIFIL officers maintain their men are carrying on as before and that they still have a role to play in keeping the peace in their area.

They point to the blue and white U.N. flag still flying over observation posts dotted throughout the rolling farmland and at checkpoints on the narrow roads winding through the hills.

"We have not abandoned a single position," one officer said. "Our orders haven't changed because the mandate hasn't changed. We are doing exactly what we did before, preventing the movement of armed men and providing security and comfort to the local people."

A new problem has been the emergence of Shiite Muslim militia, which the U.N. officers say are being armed by Israel. There

have been several minor skirmishes with UNIFIL patrols, but no serious incidents so far.

Low morale

Timor Goksel, the official UNIFIL spokesman, admitted: "We are certainly in a very awkward situation, and in the short term the force might be seen as a bit irrelevant."

"But for the future it is essential. The only vestige of government authority in occupied Lebanon is in the UNIFIL area, where we have two Lebanese army battalions."

"There are about 300,000 people here who look to us for protection, medical services and help in restoring water supplies and suchlike. If UNIFIL was withdrawn now, it would be giving in to the situation."

U.N. officers in the field say the morale of their men was low as they watched the columns of Israeli armour and troops heading north towards Beirut.

"It hurts the pride of professional soldiers to be forced to stand aside by an invading army," one said.

"But we just had to huck up and get on the job. What people outside don't appreciate is that the mere presence of UNIFIL is a source of hope and comfort to the Lebanese people, because they know we are neutral."

Nevertheless, the lightly-armed U.N. soldiers can do little about Israeli forces moving through their area and cannot even drive to Beirut without Israeli authorisation.

One source close to government circles said in explaining Lebanese disenchantment: "The general feeling is that UNIFIL's performance has been pathetic... nobody expected the U.N. soldiers to stop the Israelis. But apart from individual acts of bravery there appears to have been no

concerted policy on how to deal with a crisis that had been anticipated for months.

"Ministers recognise that UNIFIL maintains a semblance of government authority in the south, but the U.N. are regarded more as tourists now."

Even ordinary Lebanese seem to be losing patience with the blue-helmeted U.N. soldiers. One merchant travelling in the area complained: "They let the Israelis come and go through my country as they please. But we get stopped and searched every time we come to a U.N. roadblock. They are just making life difficult for us."

After four years the UNIFIL headquarters at Naqoura, on a lovely stretch of Mediterranean coastline just north of the Israeli border, has an air of permanence.

A defence perimeter has been reinforced around the command post, an elegant two-storey building that once served as the Lebanese customs and immigration facility.

The neat rows of officers' chalets are separated by well-laid paths bordered by small lawns and flower gardens. Sports fields have been laid out, diving boards fixed to rocks above the sea and off-duty soldiers play around in sailing boats and on surfboards.

The Lebanese, with their typical flair for business, have built a series of shacks outside the huge camp offering everything from stereo music centres and contraband cigarettes to hand-tailored suits. A string of small cafes and restaurants along both sides of the coast road complete for business.

But the peacekeeping operation is costing \$180 million a year and with the Israeli army in de facto control of southern Lebanon, it is a matter of debate how long the force should be deployed here under the terms of its present mandate.